THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 119. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries,* it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. O. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

The Movement in the Democratic Party—The South Likely to Accept the Terms—Report of their Approval by the President.

WASHINGTON, Friday, November 16.—The movement of leading Democratic newspapers in the East and West in favor of impartial suffrage has caused a decided sensation in Washington, especially among officials and Southern men. The latter declare that the South will accept impartial suffrage in preference to ratifying the Constitutional amendment. A well-known New Orleans editor, now here, favors it, and the Hon. W. H. Trescott, of South Carolina, who was an officer of the Confederate Government, and formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Buchanan, arrived here to-day, and says South Carolina prefers it to the amendment. It is rumored to-night that the President will recommend universal amnesty for impartial suffrage in his forthcoming message.

The Chicago *Times* contains substantially the above.

The Boston "Post" Follows the Lead of the Chicago "Times."

The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper in New England, yesterday contained the following editorial article:—

When those who talk loudest about universal suffrage are taken seriously at what they say, they betray the hollowness of the dogma and the insincerity of their professions by at once abandoning both. It could not be expected of them in reason that they should do less. Impartial suffrage is guarded by proper restrictions, so that the fountain of political power may not be polluted. Universal suffrage means a throwing down of every barrier, in the shape of qualification and condition, by which the source of authority is kept from profanation, and tossing into the trampled arena of party strife the very safeguard that permits such contests in popular governments at all.

Impartial suffrage is strictly according to Democratic theory and rule; it is impossible to conceive from what other it derives it support. But its very name implies the existence of some sort of qualification; that, for instance, its enjoyment shall be put upon an impartial obedience to some requisition that is standard. To establish no standard is debasing the very authority derived; the abandonment of all conditions is an outright annihilation of the value of the franchise. When the founders of our republican government laid broad and deep their plans, they had much to say on the purity of the ballot and the due protection of the franchise. All their discussions of the subject go to prove that they thought the stability of the structure was to depend on the soundness of its foundations, and that chief among those foundations was the protected ballot. They did hold that all power was derived from the consent of the governed, but they had never learned to stultify themselves by claiming that all alike possessed the right to vote because of their level qualifications.

This subject has been left, all through our history, with the State Governments for their own management; and there alone it belongs to-day. We realize that a new school of experimentalists has emerged from the chaotic style of thinking generated by the temporary tumults of war, who seem to believe that the bolder their assumptions the better chance for them to obtain a foothold, and whose leading tenet is that the war for the Union under the Constitution has been successful only as it has overthrown Union and Constitution together; but they advance no reasons, and employ no substantial argument, that can supplant the solid work of the framers of our system. The most they can say is that things are changed. But the purpose of the war was not to revolutionize, but to establish. It is not more competent for Congress to go into the several States now, and dictate the terms of suffrage, than it was before the war. If it be, then it can be shown recorded on the programme of the purposes of the war. To say that it grew as a result out of the work of war, is merely to admit that the war has wholly broken up and destroyed our republican system.

There can be no valid objection to the prevalence of the impartial-suffrage principle. Base it, as here, in Massachusetts on citizenship taxation, and a certain degree of intelligence, and no reasonable man will question the fact that it is calculated to strengthen the political character of every State that adopts it. These three simple and comparatively easy qualifications are perfectly fair, and do not derogate from the value and dignity of the elective franchise. They bestow it with freedom enough, and still surround it with the safeguards that are calculated to enhance it in the popular esteem. Those who acquire it feel that it is an acquisition; to be without it after coming to manhood, would mark the denied individual unenviably. And from such considerations, it becomes a possession that speaks the general authority with an appreciable emphasis.

These qualifications, which we have named as peculiar to Massachusetts, we should be glad to see adopted by every State in the Union. They are just, because they are impartial. We would like to see them set up as a common standard of suffrage, to which men of all conditions and colors should duly report themselves for examination. Color ought to have no more to do with the matter than size. Only establish a proper standard, and then apply it impartially. A rule of that sort is too firmly fixed in justice and equality to be shaken. It commends itself too clearly to the right sentiment of the entire body of our countrymen, to be successfully traversed by objections. Once let this principle be fairly presented to the people of the several States, with the knowledge on their part that they alone are to have the disposal and settlement of it, and we sincerely believe it would not be long before it would be adopted by every State in the Union.

But adoption is another matter from enforcement. The most patient examination fails to reveal the authority from which Congress derives the power which many latterly claim for it, to go into the States and compel them to adopt a particular rule of suffrage, or to abolish all rules entirely. Not only is the ballot, which is the source of authority, corrupted by so levelling a process, but the primary prerogative of the States themselves is seized and trampled upon. The ballot loses its purity, the State is robbed by open violence, and the people are taught a lesson in arbitrary proceedings which they can as readily put in practice in the future without regard to the ballot as with.

We repeat that we shall rejoice at the adoption of impartial suffrage by all the States, North and South alike; but we should not like to see that or any other sound and excellent principle forced upon the citizens of the States by any outside power whatever. There is such a thing as practically ruining even a good principle by a bad method of applying it. We are at perfect liberty to discuss this matter within those limits by which our own political power is bounded; and we may set forth as noble an illustration of our convictions as a local example will admit; but it is not allowed us to combine in Congress to *compel* other States to follow that example, though it were the perfection of reason in itself, and the *ne plus ultra* of justice and morality.

A Cool Idea.—Experiments have recently been made with "chilled projectiles," which have proved them to be prodigiously destructive. Of old, when it happened that an enemy hove in sight, the order to the gunners was to "give it to him hot." In future, "take it coolly" will, perhaps, be the command; and we shall not hear so much about the heat of an engagement, when the victory is won by chilled projectiles and cold steel.—*Punch.*

A STARTLING PROGRAMME.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LAST MANIFESTO.

Lessons of the Recent Elections—The Duty of Congress—President Johnson Should be Impeached and Removed—Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, and Brazil Ought to Belong to us, Etc.

From this day's Anti-Slavery Standard.

The people have spoken, and uttered their veto on Johnson, his policy, and his adherents. The Republican party has been the mere channel through which, as the most convenient and ready one, the nation has spoken. In fact, there are but two parties to this fight, and the Republican is not one of them. The President, as the South's leader, is one. He seeks to shield the South from all loss in consequence of her defeat, and to restore her principle of oligarchy—a white man's Government—as unchanged as possible. He is one party to the fight. The people are the other. They have made up their minds that, having gotten their hands on the neck of this sectional oligarchy, they will strangle it before they quit hold. They believe, with Lander, that "a king should be struck but once a mortal blow." They mean that slavery, with all its roots, branches, suckers, parasites, and dependants, shall die utterly, and forever! This is the signification of our late triumph. It is more than a partisan victory. It is the declaration of a national purpose. Congress and its amendments were counted out of the battle. The President, representing the South's claim to an immediate return into Congress, bringing with it State sovereignty still strong enough to uphold oligarchy, appealed to the people. They have answered him, and nailed his theory to the counter as base coin.

Congress abdicated and left the field when it tried to stand neutral, assenting in its amendments to the South's claim of sovereignty over the law of citizenship, yet protesting against the Executive's usurpation of acknowledging it. From that moment the nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on the principle itself—impartial manhood rights the nation through. Whoever will serve them in carrying out this purpose, they forget and pardon all his past, however equivocal, and take him to their hearts. Witness the price of the West, General Logan. Whoever tries to baulk them in this effort, no matter what his past merits or laurels, he sinks out of sight. Witness Beecher, lost in the wave he fondly imagined he could stem. Witness Grant, unable to stir a plaudit on the Illinois prairies—Illinois, his own State—from an audience of twenty thousand men, one-half his own soldiers. Witness the New York *Times*, sunk fifty per cent. in value in six months by its vain attempt to oppose this dumb but resistless movement of the nation. This fact, that no name, no laurel, no services weigh a feather if put into the scale against radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour. It is this that cheers us even against such an appalling fact as that a million and a half of voters—more than six hundred thousand in the two States of New York and Pennsylvania—are still corrupt and ignorant enough to support the mobocrat of the White House We recognize the terrible significance of this fact. Put behind such a mass of besotted and corrupt tools, the patronage of the Government and the moral support of the South—if the word "moral" can ever be used in such connection—and its influence must be fearful. Still, the people have shown such true instincts, such unfaltering devotion, plucking out right eyes and cutting off right hands when they offended, that we catch fresh hope from the elections. Maryland is herself a testimony to our theory. That defeat is fit rebuke to her faithless leaders. They swindled the negro out of his rights to conciliate their opponents. They succeeded in preventing Congress from granting suffrage in the District of Columbia for the same purpose. They gagged the late Loyal Southern Convention on that subject to propitiate Rebels. Of course they entered the canvass loaded with the odium of their supposed principles, and without the strength which would have come from their avowal. Such policy deserves and secures defeat. But this defeat will save Maryland and Tennessee. Massachusetts nails her colors to the topgallant mast. First among the States—dear old Commonwealth!—she receives the hated and victim race into her legislative halls. While *Tribunes* and *Posts*, while National Republican Committees and State Committees were welcoming Rebels back to Congress, even if they rode there over the neck of our only Southern ally, the negro, Massachusetts shows them a specimen of such a model State as the loyal masses mean shall exist in the present territory of South Carolina before they begin to inquire whether it, said the State, has chosen any fit person to represent it in Congress

Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that radicalism travels westward. Personal Liberty bills, Women's Rights bills, and all such legislation, started from New England, and have "swung round the circle." This last Yankee notion will soon begin its travels, and complete them when North and South know no race before the law. Then, when a million of black men aid in shaping our national policy, their race will feel the effect the world over. They will never leave their brethren in Cuba under the yoke. They will throw a shield over the struggling nationality of Hayti, and lift Brazil into harmony with the nineteenth century. Then will the touching and sublime picture Maria Lowell drew of Africa cease to be true:—

Her great dark face no light
From the sunset glow could take;
Dark as the primal night
Ere over the earth God spake;
It seemed for her a dawn could never break.

* * * * * * *

So sit I dreary, desolate,
Till the slow-moving hand of Fate
Shall lift me from my sunken state."

The dawn has broken, and will soon ripen into perfect day.

Even this timid Thirty-ninth Congress, which abdicated leadership and postponed action till they were 'certain sure" what the elections would be, can now resume their places. Let them go back, and, throwing this chaff of Reconstruction out of one window and swindling amendments out of the other, impeach and remove the mobocrat of New Orleans and Baltimore—the demagogue who, but for the marvellous courage, rare sagacity, and statesmanship of Judge Bond, would have deluged Baltimore with blood. We have no words warm and strong enough fitly to express our admiration for Judge Bond, or our sense of what the country owes him for his victory over Executive treason.

If enough patriots cannot be found to impeach the President, then let the true men of Congress stop the supplies; refuse to trust Rebels with the public funds. This will check corruption and bring the public creditor with his large influence on our side. At any cost, take the Government from the control of a Rebel. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

An Impending Indian War.

LEAVENWORTH, November 16.—The *New Mexican Gazette* says that most of the Wemunuche, Utes, and all the Assavaritches and Green River Utes are together on the Rio Dolores, and about 200 miles from Tierra Amarilla, and are making preparations to attack the settlements in the northwestern portion of the Territory. These are the same Indians who, some time since, stole the stock at Tierra Amarilla and killed the herders. Since then, they have been up to the Mormon settlements, and returned with a large amount of stock they stole there.

The same paper has information of an impending Ute war. The chiefs are urging war upon the whites in Southern Colorado. A woman and three children have been brought to the fort. The Kiowas captured them in Northern Texas.

Where is De Sauty?—Among the celebrities whom the Atlantic Cable introduced to public notice for the first time, there is, or was, one whose existence appears now to have been somewhat meteoric. His name was flashed a few times over the wires from Heart's Content, and then was heard of no more. The correct spelling of his name even was a matter of doubt and some controversy. We allude to De Sauty (or De Santy), whose signature was appended to the few despatches on the first laying of the Atlantic cable. Where is he? Was he really a myth? If not, is he now connected with the cable, or what has become of him? It has been suggested that the hut in which he and his telegraphic apparatus were placed has been overlooked and forgotten by the company, and that our lost friend is still bending over his electrical machine, with sleepless, winkless eyes, vainly waiting for a flash from Valentia, the intensity of his devotion having rendered him perfectly oblivious to the lapse of time and the course of events. Another report is current that he has been caught by Barnum, and will be exhibited shortly, operating in the original hut.

FORGERY ON A NATIONAL BANK.

Daring Attempt to Victimize the Sixth National Bank—A Twenty Thousand Dollar Check—The Forger Arrested—A Young but Hardened Criminal.

A most daring attempt at forgery on the Sixth National Bank of this city was made on Thursday, and would have resulted successfully but for the fact that the perpetrators were too eager to secure a large amount. Early on Thursday forenoon a lad about sixteen years old, and apparently a clerk, presented himself at the office of the Sixth National Bank, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, and stated to the cashier, Mr. John B. Dobler, that he had been sent for a check-book by Mr. James A. Dorman. Mr. Dorman is a wealthy distiller, doing business on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, and had been in the habit of keeping an extensive account with this bank; therefore the cashier had no hesitancy in acceding to the request of the boy.

In about an hour and a half afterwards the lad returned and presented to the cashier, Mr. Dobler, a check signed "James A. Dorman," for $20,000, payable to bearer. The cashier examined the signature, and found it to be apparently genuine. He then examined Mr. Dorman's account, and found that Mr. Dorman had not so much money on deposit at that time. He knew, moreover, that Mr. Dorman had never been in the habit of overdrawing his account. Still he suspected no forgery, as the signature seemed to be genuine, and he doubtless would have paid $5000 or $10,000, if the order had called for no more. He merely thought that there must be some mistake, and on requesting the lad to wait, sent for Detective Irvine of the Twentieth precinct.

This officer was prompt in arriving, when he discovered that the lad was an old offender named William A. Marsh, a most hardened young reprobate, who last spring had been arrested for stealing seven hundred dollars, but who had managed to escape punishment through the influence of respectable relatives. The boy, who had waited impatiently all this while, and had manifested much uneasiness, now that he was cornered put a bold front on the matter and made a clear confession. He stated that he had copied the signature from an old check of Mr. Dorman which he had found. The youthful prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday and committed for trial, bail being refused.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

Discussion as to the Cost of Furnishing Gas to the Citizens of Boston—A Heavy Robbery.

BOSTON, November 16.—The citizens are discussing whether the city shall not manufacture its own gas, and supply it to householders at cost. In the public institutions on Deer Island, gas is manufactured at one dollar and a quarter per thousand feet, while the city gas company charges three dollars and twenty-five cents.

The Convention of Locomotive Engineers, in session here, have taken decided ground against strikes, as being useless to secure the object hoped for.

Active and earnest measures are now being taken by our merchants and leading business men to secure weekly steamships to Europe. The present point of discussion is, whether the city shall take one million of dollars stock in the projected lines, or leave it to the business community. It is believed that the municipal corporation will not invest in the scheme.

E. & M. Faxon, hide and leather dealers, Pearl street, were robbed of a large amount of notes and securities yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock. A man entered the store for the avowed purpose of getting a bill changed, and while the favor was being done for him, the person waiting upon him stepping out of the room to change the bill, the stranger forced open a drawer containing the securities and made his escape. The package contained checks on the Howard National Bank and the Hide and Leather National Bank for nine thousand three hundred dollars, memorandum checks of different parties for eighty-five hundred dollars, and notes signed by various parties for upwards of thirteen thousand dollars; also certificates of ten shares of stocks in the Atlantic Rubber Company; one hundred shares in the American Shoetip Company, and thirty shares in the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

Death of Major William B. Lewis, the Friend and Adviser General Jackson.

From the Nashville Dispatch, November 13.

We are called upon to chronicle the death of another old citizen. Major William B. Lewis, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of this county, died at his residence, near Nashville, yesterday. He was, we believe, about eighty-two years of age. Major Lewis came to this county at an early day, and has witnessed the growth of Nashville from a small village to a comparatively large and wealthy city.

He was the intimate personal friend of General Jackson, and there was no man in the State so thoroughly acquainted with the history of political parties during the administration of the old hero. He had served with General Jackson during the War of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, and upon the election of the latter to the Presidency, Major Lewis repaired to Washington with him, and was his trusted friend and confidential adviser during his administration. With the retirement of General Jackson, Major Lewis returned to his home on the banks of the Cumberland, where he resided in comparative retiracy until his election to the Legislature last year.

In the troubles which culminated in the late civil war, Major Lewis was a devoted, unfaltering friend of the Union, and he remained firm in his faith throughout that terrible struggle. The war over, he exerted himself to heal up the wounds it had left upon the body politic; and when his motives as a legislator were impugned, he resigned and appealed to his constituents for an indorsement of his course, and they re-elected him by a very large majority; but the party having control of the Legislature referred his credentials to the Committee on Elections, and that committee never reported on his case. A few weeks since Major Lewis, disgusted with the course of the dominant party in the Legislature, resigned the seat to which he had been elected.

German Immigration to Missouri—Railroad and Land Sales—Highway Robbery.

LEAVENWORTH, November 16.—A large party of Germans, from Louisville, have purchased a valuable tract of land near St. Joseph, and propose leaving Kentucky for Missouri. Some Ohio capitalists have also bought 8000 acres near Wyandotte, Kansas.

General Fremont has transferred the Southwestern Branch Railroad to the organization of which he is the head. The Iron Mountain Railroad has been sold to Colonels Dick and Simons, formerly of the Union army, for $500,000. It is alleged that the Illinois Central Railroad wanted it, but intended to prevent others from building it through to a point near Cairo. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad has also been sold to the same party for $350,000, but the sale has not yet been ratified by Governor Fletcher. The officers' quarters at Fort Riley were destroyed by fire.

On Tuesday an expressman named Fry was robbed of $2400, in the suburbs of St. Joseph, by highwaymen, two of whom have been arrested.

Winter Season.—The winter dramatic season at Her Majesty's Theatre commences on November 19. A new drama, by Mr. E. Falconer, will be produced.

Rewriting.—Mr. Boucicault is rewriting and condensing the last two acts of *Flying Scud*, so that only one act shall follow the climatic Derby scene.

Patti.—At the Theatre Italien, Paris, Adelina Patti has created a great sensation by her acting and singing in Ricci's little opera, *Crispino e la Comare.*

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 17.

Chief Justice Chase in Consultation with President Johnson.

Chief Justice Chase was again with the President last night, and remained with him until a late hour, interchanging views with Mr. Johnson relative to the proposition mentioned in my yesterday's despatch, proposing general amnesty in consideration for qualified suffrage. Governor Swann and several members of Congress were also in waiting for an interview with the President, but the whole evening being spent in the consultation with Judge Chase, the rest of the visitors failed to see Mr. Johnson. The amnesty suffrage proposition meets with almost universal approbation from the representatives of all parties here assembled.

The Cleveland Postmaster.

General George W. Morgan, Democratic Member of Congress from the Thirteenth Ohio District, his brother, William Morgan, and Judge Van Trump, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twelfth District, arrived here on Wednesday, to secure the removal of Mr. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, from the office of Postmaster at that place, and the appointment of Mr. Armstrong, editor of the *Plaindealer*. They saw the President, but did not get any encouragement. They then saw the Postmaster-General, and quite a plain talk ensued, ending in a peremptory refusal to make the appointment, and a very plain intimation that the Democratic support of the President's policy had been only sufficient to injure instead of aiding it.

Personal.

Information has been received here that Admiral Tegethy, of the Austrian Navy, the hero of the battle of Lissa, is shortly to visit this country, to inspect our iron-clads, naval armament, docks, etc.

John A. Dix, of New York, is here, it is said, to confer with the President upon the amnesty and suffrage scheme now being urged upon the President. It is believed that all the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Attorney-General Stanberry, now favor the adoption of the Constitutional amendment.

False Rumors.

Quite a pressure is now being made for pardon under the Amnesty clause, under the idea that Congress will annul it at the coming session.

The story going the rounds, of the abstraction of one thousand stand of arms from the National Armory here, has not a particle of truth in it.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Grant at the Horse Fair—The New Masonic Temple, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 17.—General Grant arrived here this morning, and breakfasted with William J. Albert, and then went to the Horse Fair, where an immense number of persons have gone. President Johnson sends the managers a despatch regretting that the pressure of public business prevents his attending. Extensive preparations are in progress for laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple here next Tuesday. It promises to be a magnificent affair.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., November 17.—A party of sixteen Americans, extensively supplied with rifles, ammunition, and deer hounds, has arrived here, *en route* to the northern forests on a deer hunting trip to supply the New York markets.

The steamers and barges employed in carrying lumber from the Ottawa lumber district for the American market make their last trips this week.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Canadian Confederate Government will contribute eight hundred thousand dollars to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is certain, however, that all the Provinces will contribute to aid to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure in the island.

QUEBEC, November 17.—The Mayor received another cable despatch from Manchester, saying that one thousand blankets will be sent out by the next steamer, as a contribution in aid of the sufferers by the late fire.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed for Liverpool this morning. This is the last trip from Quebec this season.

General Grant at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—General Grant arrived here this morning, and took breakfast with William J. Albert, Esq., the late candidate for Congress in the Fourth District on the Republican ticket. At noon he will attend the Horse Fair, which closes to-day.

YESTERDAY'S EUROPEAN TRADE REPORT.

Latest by Atlantic Cables To-day.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 16—American securities have generally a quiet appearance, and the railways to-day are lower. Five-twenty bonds, on the contrary, rule firm at 69¼.

CLOSING PRICES.

LONDON, November 16—Evening.—The money market is firmer. Consols have advanced to 90¼ for money.

The following are the closing quotations for American securities:—United States Five-twenties, 70; Illinois Centrals, 77½; Erie, 49¾.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, November 16.—American bonds are rather firmer, being held at 75 for Five-twenties. Business, however, is moderate.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, NOVEMBER 16.—There is rather more steadiness in the Cotton Market to-day, but prices on the week must be written fully three farthings lower. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales, closing at about 14d. for Uplands, Middling. Strict Middling Gulfs are quoted at 14¼d. to 14½d.

LIVERPOOL, November 16 — Evening. — The Brokers' Circular reports the aggregate sales of Cotton for the week at 41,000 bales. The prices have steadily declined during the week from 14⅝@15d. at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to-day have been 7000 bales, the market closing heavy at yesterday's quotations (14d.).

LATEST REPORT.

LIVERPOOL—Midnight—November 16.—The Cotton Market closed to-day at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day reached 10,000 bales.

INSANITY!

Mems. from a Mad-House.

An Hour in Blockley Asylum.

A Change in Its Management to be Inaugurated.

The Pranks of Crazy People.

The "Method" of Madness.

What Our City Has Done for the Infirm in Mind.

What It Has Left Undone.

The Statistics of Insanity.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The "Guardians for the Relief and Employment of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia," at their meeting on last Monday, resolved upon effecting

A Change in the Management of the Blockley Insane Asylum.

The necessity for such a change was not altogether evident to the senses of those who have the cause of the insane poor at heart, but the Board of Guardians, we suppose, are the sole judges of the proper ways and means for ameliorating their mental and physical condition, and we must submit to their verdict, expressing the hope, however, that this change will not, as we have reason to fear, defeat the very object which it has in view.

Dr. Samuel W. Butler, the old Physician and Superintendent of the Department, has been at its head for the past seven years. When he entered upon his duties, in 1859, he found the institution in a state of lamentable disorganization. The previous management had been such as to instil into the wandering minds of the inmates the idea that those in whose charge they were placed were their natural enemies. They regulated their conduct according to this mistaken notion. Violence and insubordination were the necessary results, and the grand object of the institution was thereby defeated at every step.

Dr. Butler encountered the full force of this at the commencement of his administration. He was frequently assailed with violence by the inmates, and on one occasion a combative female succeeded in knocking several of his teeth down his throat.

How Violence Was Put an End to by Dr. Butler.

A marked change in this respect was soon accomplished by the new Superintendent. It was effected in a single day, and in a rather ludicrous manner. Shortly after he had entered upon his duties, he was one day visited by a patient who requested a permit to leave the grounds for a walk in the neighborhood. He was not usually a violent man, although he had the reputation of being something of a bully, and it had been the custom occasionally to grant him such a favor as he then asked. The Doctor was about to write out the permit, when he noticed that the applicant had been at his old trick of drinking. When he made this discovery, he promptly ordered the man to return to his quarters.

The order was sullenly obeyed; but in a few moments the crazy fellow returned, swearing that he would kill the Doctor. The latter had no one to rely upon for assistance save an insane clerk who happened to be present. His antagonist was a large, burly man, who carried over two hundred pounds of flesh upon his bones. Dr. Butler is a small man, and the odds were fearfully against him. However, he watched his opportunity, and just as the bully was about to strike the first blow, the Doctor dropped upon his knees, and thrusting his head between the legs of the former, he sent him sprawling over his back upon the floor. So astonished was the maniac at this skilful manœuvre that, assistance opportunely arriving, he tamely submitted, and was led away. After this occurrence, it was bruited about the wards that Doctor Butler was a match in physical strength for any of the inmates, and turbulence and violence at once subsided. The burly maniac himself afterwards made the most ample apologies to the doctor, whom he soon learned to appreciate as a true friend. It was not long before he was entirely cured of his insanity, and transferred to the Pauper Department of the Almshouse.

There were several other

Reforms Recommended by Dr. Butler.

Prominent among these was the occupation of all the patients who were not absolutely incapable of engaging in any physical employment. By the universal verdict of medical men who have made the study of insanity a specialty, this is the true theory of a curative treatment. Labor is the greatest boon of mankind. A contented mind can spring only from constant and healthful occupation. That this rule should hold true with respect to the infirm in mind is certainly in accordance with reason and common sense. The great argument which philanthropists are now urging against the confinement of criminals without labor, is based on the numerous cases of insanity which result from this sole cause; and when a person of weak mind has no other occupation than that of silently contemplating his wretched condition, he feels all the more keenly the restraints imposed upon his liberty and actions, and becomes more demented and more violent from sheer necessity.

These views have been repeatedly urged upon the Board of Guardians by Dr. Butler, but they

have consented to their application only to a limited extent. A shoemaker's shop is in operation, and here the weak-minded cobblers of the Asylum can be seen every day in the week, pegging away with evident satisfaction. During the year 1865 their labors resulted as follows:—

152 pairs Men's Shoes made.
1 pair Men's Long Boots made.
144 pairs Women's Shoes made.
1 pair Women's Long Boots made.
104½ pairs soled and heeled.
48 pairs repaired.

A sewing department is likewise in operation, in which from twenty to fifty women, besides a number of men, find constant employment. During the same year the amount of work done was as follows:—

Forty-one garments were made, and 2520 repaired by the men; 96 dresses and 121 other garments were made by the women, and 4204 repaired. In addition to this, 55 articles of bedclothing were made and 514 repaired.

A Gardening Department, on a small scale, is also in operation, affording employment for ten or fifteen men. During the past year, the products of their labor realized the sum of $1,485·47.

In all his schemes for the employment of the patients, Dr. Butler has had the hearty co-operation of the Committee of the Board of Guardians on the Insane Department, and they are entitled to the credit of having furthered his views to the full extent of their power.

Dr. Butler has also urged the necessity for other kinds of employment on the part of the men, as not all of them are shoemakers and tailors; but in this respect his views have not met with support on the part of the Board of Guardians. He has particularly urged the removal of the Insane Department of the City Almshouse to a more retired location, where facilities for employing the men in agriculture might be enjoyed. This would entail no additional expense upon the city, as it has long been in contemplation to erect a House of Correction, an institution which is sadly needed here. For this purpose the present insane asylum is admirably adapted. It is, in truth, a veritable prison-house, and would answer such purposes much better than the one for which it is at present employed.

But all these, and many other schemes of a like charitable character, are at an end, unless the new management should make an effort to carry them out. This, of course, is as feasible under one man's direction as well as under another's. But Dr. Butler, by his thorough acquaintance with the necessities of the institution, and his solid acquirements as a physician for the insane, is eminently qualified to inaugurate and perfect them. Such being the case, we can see no good result as likely to follow his removal.

The New Superintendent

Dr. David D. Richardson, has had no special qualifications, by experience, for the position. He was, for a time, a Resident Physician at the Almshouse; and in that capacity he was accustomed to take a look at the Insane Wards in his regular round with the other physicians. But it was utterly impossible for him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the treatment of the insane from such a meagre experience.

This change in the management of the institution we consider a sufficient reason for calling the attention of the public to the subject at the present time. In this connection, the following tables, which illustrate the workings of the Asylum for the past six years, become of interest:—

Table of Admissions.

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Number of patients, January 1:—						
Men	167	174	188	192	183	202
Women	272	301	335	339	351	330
Total	439	475	523	531	534	562
Admitted during year:						
Men	152	193	152	148	146	165
Women	167	222	208	210	198	194
Total	319	415	360	358	344	359
Whole number:—						
Men	299	367	340	340	329	367
Women	459	523	543	549	549	554
Total	758	890	883	889	898	921
Daily average:—						
Men			196	192	199	198
Women			348	350	356	376
Total			544	542	555	574

Table of Discharges.

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Discharged cured:—						
Men	22	83	53	58	64	82
Women	32	75	73	90	68	92
Total	54	158	126	148	132	174
Per cent. of admissions			35·0	40·2	33·1	
Per cent. cases treated			14·2	16·6		30 3
Discharged improved:						
Men	43	44	42	37	30	27
Women	60	50	70	35	49	24
Total	103	94	112	73	79	51
Per cent. of admissions			31·0	20·4	21·7	
Per cent. cases treated			12·6	8·2		8·8
Discharged cured & im.						
Per cent of admissions			66·0	34.0	68·0	
Per cent cases treated			27·0	18·7		
Discharg'd unimproved:						
Men	22	16	26	19	18	7
Women	27	19	33	30	17	9
Total	49	35	59	49	35	16
Per cent of admissions			18·4	10·9	8·2	
Per cent. cases treated			6·6	6·5		2·7
Died during the year:—						
Men	38	36	27	42	40	52
Women	39	44	28	42	55	60
Total	77	80	55	85	95	112
Per cent of admissions			15·2	23·7	26·1	
Per cent. cases treated	10·1	9.0	6·2	9·5		19·5
Whole no. discharged:						
Men	125	179	148	157	147	168
Women	158	188	201	198	189	185
Total	283	367	352	355	336	353

Table of Readmissions.

Of those discharged during year as:—	1863	1863	1864
Cured:—			
Men	5	9	7
Women	9	17	10
Total	14	26	17
Improved:—			
Men	7	8	8
Women	9	10	14
Total	16	18	22
Unimproved:—			
Men	7	4	4
Women	8	3	7
Total	15	7	11
Total Readmissions:—			
Men	19	21	19
Women	26	30	31
Total	45	51	50

Table of Nativity of Patients.

Nativity.	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
Philadelphia:—						
Men	89	139	107	101	106	119
Women	82	93	113	112	117	122
Total	162	216	220	213	223	241
Percentage	21·4	23·5	24·9	23·9	24·8	23·2
Pennsylvania:—						
Men	19	15	16	19	19	15
Women	26	34	39	38	37	30
Total	45	49	55	57	55	45
Total Pennsylvanians:						
Men	99	128	123	120	125	134
Women	108	130	152	150	154	152
Total	207	258	275	270	279	286
Percentage	27·3	29·0	31·0	30 5	31·1	31·1
Other States:—						
Men	20	30	20	29	25	25
Women	44	49	38	51	69	57
Total	64	79	68	90	194	82
Total United States:—						
Men	119	158	143	159	160	159
Women	152	179	190	201	223	209
Total	271	337	243	360	383	368
Percentage	35·8	37 9	38·8	40·5	42·7	38·9
Foreigners:—						
Men	167	202	179	171	178	195
Women	305	334	342	339	312	333
Total	472	536	521	501	490	528
Percentage	62·3	60·2	59·0	56·8	54·6	57·3
Unknown:—						
Men	13	7	8	10	11	18
Women	2	10	11	18	14	12
Total	15	17	19	28	25	25

A Visit to the Asylum.

Desiring to see the actual condition of the institution while under Dr. Butler's able management, a day or two ago our reporter visited the establishment, and passed an hour within its dreary walls. What follows is the result of our observations, from notes jotted down as we passed through the different wards. There are no mere "fancy" cases among them, every trick and saying reported having a foundation in truth. The only liberty we have taken, and it is certainly an excusable one, is a change in the names or popular *soubrique's* by which the patients are known among themselves. Although

The General Appearance of the Asylum

is dreary enough from without, there is a certain air of comfort prevailing within. The most striking feature of the institution indoors is its perfect cleanliness. The kitchen of a Dutch Vrow in the old Knickerbocker days of New Amsterdam could not have been more tidily kept. And as far as the facilities will permit it, neatness is likewise enforced. But the perfect reign of this latter quality is necessarily impossible in such an institution, and we therefore did not expect to see it.

As a general thing, the patients are comfortably clad, although the cut and quality of some of the outfits would have plunged Beau Brummel into a terrible fit of despondency. Many of them take considerable pride in their dress, but others are as reckless in such matters as they are in the hideous contortions of their features. But little difficulty is encountered in enforcing cleanliness of person. There are several bath-rooms in the institution, and every inmate is required to perform a wholesale ablution twice a week. There are some obstreperous cases, however, who obstinately prefer a coating of filth. These are taken in hand by the attendants, and subjected *vi et armis* to the renovating process.

The Amenities of Mad-House Life.

Much has been done to give the interior a pleasant and cheerful look, although the task of rendering such a prison-house agreeable to the sight is anything but an easy one. Here and there in the corridors are collections of flowers, some of them of choice and elegant varieties. These are all under the charge of the attendants; but they are relieved of all anxiety on their account, as the patients never meddle with them. On one occasion only within several years past have the flower-pots come to grief. A very violent woman happened to become enraged in the kitchen, when she gave vent to her ill feelings by making sad havoc with the cook's collection of shrubbery.

The walls of the corridors and of many of the rooms are likewise adorned with pictures and engravings of a chaste and simple character. The late John P. Crozer, of Chester, gave $100 for this purpose; and when the order for them was given to Mr. James S. Earle, of this city, the latter kindly contributed an equal amount. Before one of these colored engravings—a fair young girl, holding a little dog in her lap—one of the former patients was accustomed daily to kneel and pour forth his prayers with an earnestness that was as touching as it was misdirected.

The library of the institution likewise contains many valuable and interesting works, all of which are eagerly devoured by those who have access to them. The current magazines of the day, and the leading newspapers of this city and New York, have also been placed upon the table at Dr. Butler's own expense. All the books, especially the illustrated ones, are in remarkably good condition, considering their constant use.

Music is another enjoyment which is amply provided for. A beautiful cottage organ and a well-toned piano constitute the resources in this respect.

The Unpleasant Side of the Picture.

But the drawbacks to the usefulness of the institution which are mentioned in the beginning of this article are not the only ones. It is evident to the visitor at a glance that the place is fearfully crowded. The daily average of patients, as will be seen from the above tables, is steadily increasing. In 1863 it was 542; in 1864 it had increased to 555; and last year it numbered 574. The last weekly report placed the number of men at 201 and of women at 354. The total number, 555, is a falling off from the daily average of last year, but this present decrease is owing, in a great measure, to the large number who died during the latter part of the summer from cholera. So crowded, indeed, are the wards at present, that over 100 are obliged to sleep upon the floors.

But the distressing part of the picture, and that which shows how great and pressing is the necessity for a commodious and well-managed institution of the kind in our midst, is the sad mental condition of these five hundred and fifty-five outcasts of humanity. As we entered the Visitors' Hall the first object that attracted our attention w

A Man who is Given to Music and Considers Himself a Woman.

He is one of the characters of the institution, of which he has been an inmate for the past fifteen years. His face is thin and pale, and always closely shaven. His long and straggling locks, which are just tinged with grey, are parted in the middle, and enable him to some extent to support in his own mind the idea which has possessed him, which is, that he is a woman attired by mistake in pantaloons. As we enter the hall, we find him diligently at work upon a pair of elaborately embroidered slippers. He rises, and accosts us in a squeaking, feminine voice; and then flies nervously about, like an old lady who has a passion for putting things to rights. When everything is adjusted to his satisfaction, he seats himself at the piano, and strikes the keys with the hand of a master. The air he plays is a vague, uncertain, rambling melody, well suited to the melancholy which surrounds.

The visiting-hall and reading-room, in the latter of which is the piano, is allotted to the men during the morning, while the women hold undisputed sway there in the afternoon. No sooner is our feminine friend at the piano than an eager crowd of persons, who belong unmistakably to the sex to which he aspires, gather about him as attentive listeners. One little old lady, who has an extremely antediluvian air about her, soon separates from the listeners, and whirls herself about among the benches in a sorry attempt at dancing.

By-and-by our feminine friend gets tired of fingering the keys, and when he rises from his seat, a burly female breaks out with the exclamation:—

"That's bully music!"

Just as we turn to follow the Doctor through the wards, the little antediluvian dame makes her way up to us, and modestly asks if we have brought her a penny. Before we have half a chance to present a proper apology for being found without a supply of the filthy lucre, she cries out, clapping her skinny hands:—

"You ought to see Sammy dance!"

"Who's Sammy?" we inquire.

"That's Sammy," pointing to the proper individual, and whirling off in a merry round, as she continues:—

"He's the most beautiful dancer in the world."

"Sammy," who has a Passion for Fantastic Dress.

When "Sammy" noticed that he was the centre of attraction, he at once came forward and bowed with great profundity. In doing so he displayed to immense advantage the variegated cap which he wore upon his head. The only thing which it resembled was the celebrated coat given to Joseph by his father. It is safe to say that every color of the rainbow entered into its complexion, while material of every conceivable kind entered into its composition. Nor was this all. Around his neck "Sammy" wore, after the fashion of the cavaliers of Charles II, a deep and intricately constructed collar, in which more than one color was likewise displayed.

The rest of "Sammy's" attire was made up in the brindle-streaked fashion which prevails throughout all departments of the Blockley Almshouse.

Perceiving that "Sammy" took such delight in his finery, we inquired if it was all the fruits of his own labors. With a gratified smile, and in a silvery voice, he informed us that it was.

"What is that you have in your hands?" was our next query.

"That is a wren's nest," responded the now delighted "Sammy." "Don't you think it's beautiful?"

We hastened to assure him that it was, and then examined the article in question. It was a collection of evergreens, arranged with great elaboration in the form of a nest. In the cavity reposed four good-sized ripe tomatoes. Pointing to the latter, we inquired:—

"What are these?"

"The eggs!" responded "Sammy."

The Doctor then suggested to "Sammy" that his visitors would like to see his other fine things. Whereupon the enraptured "Sammy" requested us to follow him up-stairs. We then discovered that so much confidence was reposed in "Sammy," that he had been assigned to the responsible position of Superintendent of one of the men's dining-rooms. When we had reached these quarters, "Sammy" engaged in an energetic rummaging among divers boxes, and produced at length a startling array of fantastic articles, all of which, as he proudly assured us, were the work of his own hands. One of these was a sort of breast plate, which merits an attempt at description. It was composed of manifold shreds of cloth, of as many different colors. In the centre was displayed a small picture of Queen Victoria, surmounted by two ragged bits of looking-glass.

When "Sammy" had arranged the breast-plate to his satisfaction, he drew from an inside pocket of his striped roundabout a pair of delicate silk gloves of the most approved operatic yellow. One of these he drew upon his hand, and the other he held jauntily, as he threw back his head and awaited our words of praise. Just then a couple of kittens engaged in a rough-and-tumble conflict at our feet. They were the property of "Sammy," and their ring-streaked and speckled coats, which bore a striking resemblance to Jacob's heifers, were in strict keeping with "Sammy's" all-absorbing passion for a contrast of colors.

We then bowed ourselves out of "Sammy's" dining-room. Our host was not behind us in politeness, for he bent his body almost to the floor, and gaily kissed the tips of his fingers as he whispered—"Adieu!"

As we passed through the various wards, we made

A Running Sketch of the Patients.

All those whose mental distempers are of a violent character are confined within certain quarters of the Asylum, while those whose malady is of a mild and harmless form are given the freedom of the building. One of the latter had a mania for sweeping. We found him crouched upon the floor, with dust-pan and brush, and hard at work. Another busied himself with rubbing the dust from the iron grates of the windows. Another, whose legs extended about eight inches out of his pantaloons, walked in silence, and with downcast looks, up and down the corridors. Another was more sociably inclined, and removed his crownless hat, as he inquired if we were "priest or parson?"

A Poet who has a Relish for Tobacco.

Presently we encountered an individual who grasped the Doctor's hand in great glee, and then condescendingly extended to us the tips of two fingers. He was bare-headed and bare-footed, which is the case with most of the patients, even at this late season. The man before us had a profusion of curly auburn hair, which appeared to be in blissful ignorance of the use of comb and brush. His beard was even curlier than his hair, and of a decidedly crimson aspect.

Salutations over, our friend inquired if we would like to hear him recite a little poetry.

"Yes, Thomas," said the Doctor, "you may give us a few lines from Shakespeare."

Thomas complied with the request in a husky voice, the burden of his muse being to this effect:—

"Oh! lady fair,
With rich black hair
And beaming eyes,
I do surmise
You are endowed with that modesty
Which so becomes a fair ladie!"

There was much more to the same effect, but we find that the remainder of Thomas' Shakesperian rhymes have slipped from our treacherous memory. When he had concluded his poetical strain, he launched forth into prose.

"Doctor," he exclaimed, "may it please your most honorable corporosity to gratify the conglomerated tastes of a convivial disposition by bestowing upon your most convenient and considerate servant the boon of a small piece of tobacco?"

The Doctor placed a nickel in Thomas' hand, expressing great regrets that he had no tobacco about him.

That the solacing effects of the weed are fully appreciated by crazy people, was evident from the fact that every other one we encountered preferred a request for tobacco. When this was refused them, they would piteously beg a penny, that they might purchase some of their heart's delight.

Presenting a striking contrast to these harmless wanderings of the mind are the more

Violent Cases of Insanity.

Among others, we noticed a young man who sat motionless upon a bench. His features bore an expression of terrible agony. His lips were in constant motion, as he muttered from sunrise to sunset:—

"Oh, kill me! kill me! kill me!"

Another sat at the door leading into the men's yard. To describe him in the fewest words possible, we should call him a slavering idiot. His grizzled hair and beard were cropped short, and his eyes had a vacant, restless stare. He was one of the most violent cases in the institution, and for this reason it was necessary to keep his hands enclosed in a stout leathern case. He sat upon the floor, twisting his body and contorting his features, and now and then making a desperate effort to gnaw the door-frame or the wall. As soon as he perceived us, he looked up and asked for some tobacco.

A Free-Trader Stands on his Head.

Emerging into the yard, the Doctor was accosted in a cheerful manner by a burly fellow, who extended his hand. It was quickly withdrawn, however, and the man dropped upon his knees, bent his head to the ground, and then held up his little finger, which the Doctor grasped and shook.

"That's the proper way to do it," exclaimed the idiot, and with that he planted himself upon his head, and shook his bare heels high in the air.

Reversing his position, he began a long and laborious argument in favor of free-trade, advocating the doing away with Congress and everything else that opposed his views.

Standing on the door-steps, we there surveyed

The Group in the Men's Yard.

It was a motley crowd, and all were in a high state of jubilation. Not a sole was shod, and scarcely a head was covered. Promenading appeared to be a favorite method of killing the time. One individual, who walked up and down with steady strides, had a Ciceronian turn of mind. His speech was loud and emphatic, and his gesticulation of the most approved stump order. Suddenly he paused in his course, and took the measurement of his mouth with his fingers. The result did not appear to satisfy him, as he soon started forward, shaking his head in a doubtful way. Among this group were many

American Citizens of African Descent.

In the men's department the whites and blacks are huddled together; on the women's side of the house it has been thought expedient to keep the two races apart from each other.

One of these sable maniacs appeared to be a dangerous customer, as his wrists were graced by a pair of iron bracelets. This arrangement did not appear to dampen his spirits in the least, as he strided up and down the yard, whistling in an uproarious fashion.

The pale-faced orator of whom we spoke above had a colored rival on the opposite side of the yard. The latter equalled the former in the gibness of his tongue and the profuseness of his gesticulation.

Among the others there were three whose motions attracted our especial attention. One scratched his shins by the half hour; another drummed as steadily upon his knee with a small stick; while a third sat quietly upon a bench, opening and shutting his mouth, and wagging his head from side to side with great precision. He aroused himself from this listless mood when a spruce-looking gentleman of color stepped up and embraced him in the most fraternal style.

The Women's Wards,

which we next visited in order, will be seen by the tables given above to contain over sixty-five per cent. of the population of the Asylum. This is to be expected, as woman has always been represented as being "the weaker vessel;" and to the delicacy of her nature, and the peculiar and unnatural trials to which she is subjected in the humbler walks of life, the greater prevalence of insanity among her sex is undoubtedly to be ascribed. There is another noticeable feature of insanity in the female sex, and that is the greater violence which usually characterizes it. For this reason the most difficult cases for general management and curative treatment are found in the women's wards.

A change was perceptible, indeed, as soon as we had entered the department of these unfortunates. On the steps and in the corners of the corridors they were grouped in a hideous array. Many of them were lying flat upon the floor, while others stretched themselves upon benches. Nearly all of these had carefully covered their heads with some portion of their dress. Others sat upon the floor in the very centre of the rooms and halls, accompanying their silent wretchedness with a gentle swaying of their bodies. Many appeared to relish the warmth of the heaters more than anything else, and these sat as closely as possible to each other, with their backs pressed hard against the steam registers. On the part of others great interest in our movements was manifested. One hopelessly idiotic creature, in particular, followed us from room to room, with eyes and mouth wide open, and a frightful smile upon her coarse, dull face. The more moderate of the

Weak-minded Women

displayed many little eccentricities as we passed along. One of them, whom the Doctor addressed by the comprehensive title of "Bridget," crawled under the bed as we approached. Another, who was laboring under the impression that she is the deserted wife of an illustrious soldier of the republic, was more forward. She stepped gaily up to the Doctor, and, grasping his hand, commenced to dance about him, first cautioning him "not to tread on her toes." As she was barefooted, this injunction proved that she had a glimmer of sense left.

Female Violence.

One of the more violent specimens rushed up to the Doctor and besought him in a plaintive voice to provide her with some clothing. Like Miss Flora McFlimsey, and with about as much cause, she imagined that she had "nothing to wear." To prevent her from disrobing her companions, her hands were secured in stout leathern cuffs. Another violent specimen was tied to a bench—an arrangement which she did not appear to relish very greatly, as there were traces of tears on her cheeks.

One obstreperous female, who happened to be loose for the moment, became enraged because we examined and praised some of her embroidery. She picked up a chain and made a villainous rush for one of her companions, when she was suddenly seized by one of the nurses and strapped to a bench. This summary treatment she resented with a loud howl.

But by far the most pitiable cases on this side of the house were those who, from old age or disease, were confined to their beds. The sick ward, indeed, presented a scene of ghastly misery which we have no desire to portray.

The scene in the women's yard presented no noticeable features. Some were striding up and down, and muttering to themselves or their companions.

Our attention was attracted by one, however, who was raising a furious complaint, directed, to all appearances, against no one in particular, about some one who had been "blackguarding her bethers," and whom she threatened with "the iron bedstead," by way of retaliation. She wound up her passion by hurling a cobblestone against the gate.

The Colored Women,

as we have already said, are kept apart from the white. When we reached their quarter of the Asylum, we found them, as a general thing, in an excess of good humor. One, in particular, who is known as the Chesterfield of the institution, on account of her studied politeness, followed us about and conversed in the most garrulous style. It turned out that she desired a fresh supply of tobacco.

There are not many peculiar cases in this department. One of the most noticeable is that of an old colored lady, who has an inordinate liking for doll-babies and rags. Of the former she possesses some half dozen of various sizes, and in various stages of preservation; of the latter, she carries about with her two large bags full. Another interesting case was that of

A Fretful Old Lady who has a Horror of the Styx.

She dogged our steps for some time, and, as we were about to leave, requested the contribution of one cent towards paying her ferriage over the obnoxious River of Death. We expressed the hope that this event was yet a long way off, to which she sensibly responded by saying:—

"There's nothin' like bein' ready, Massa, you know."

Thinking to retain our coppers, we then informed her that Charon had discontinued his ferry, since the completion of the new bridge across the Infernal Stream.

"Foot-toll" was her response, and the copper had to come forth after all.

This ended our survey of the institution, and we had seen and heard enough to satisfy our own curiosity, and, we hope, that of the public as well.

In conclusion, we give below the statistics of insanity in the United States, which will show at a glance to what a fearful extent infirmity of mind has afflicted the people of this country, as it has those of all other countries in all ages.

Table of Insane and Idiotic Persons in the United States, According to the Census of 1860.

States and Territories.	Idiotic. Free	Idiotic. Free. 1 in	Idiotic. Slave	Idiotic. Slave. 1 in	Total
Alabama	403	1312	194	3245	597
Arkansas	152	2113	24	4629	176
California	42	9047	....	....	42
Connecticut	226	2036	....	....	226
Delaware	67	1648	....	....	67
Florida	52	1513	16	3859	68
Georgia	541	1699	183	2525	724
Illinois	588	2911	....	....	588
Indiana	907	1188	....	....	907
Iowa	289	2336	....	....	289
Kansas	17	6306	....	....	17
Kentucky	903	1039	155	1454	1058
Louisiana	143	2641	104	3189	247
Maine	658	964	....	....	658
Maryland	248	2468	62	1496	305
Massachusetts	712	1729	....	....	712
Michigan	333	2249	....	....	333
Minnesota	31	5608	....	....	31
Mississippi	193	1837	76	5745	269
Missouri	447	2387	63	1824	510
New Hampshire	336	970	....	....	336
New Jersey	365	1841	....	....	365
New York	2314	4677	....	....	2314
North Carolina	739	895	241	1378	1080
Ohio	1738	1308	....	....	1788
Oregon	15	3479	....	....	15
Pennsylvania	1842	1577	....	....	1842
Rhode Island	101	1728	....	....	101
South Carolina	282	1068	121	3325	403
Tennessee	732	1139	149	1850	881
Texas	104	2571	37	4933	201
Vermont	263	1198	....	....	263
Virginia	1065	1037	214	2293	1279
Wisconsin	257	3018	....	....	257
District of Columbia	27	2662	....	....	27
Dakotah	1	4887	....	....	1
Nebraska	3	9508	....	....	3
New Mexico	40	2337	....	....	40
Utah	5	8048	....	....	5
Washington	....	....	....	....	....
Total's	17 286	1590	1579	2508	18,865

States and Territories.	Insane. Free.	Insane. Slave	Insane. Total	General Total.
Alabama	225	32	257	794
Arkansas	82	5	87	263
California	456	....	456	498
Connecticut	281	....	281	507
Delaware	60	....	60	127
Florida	20	5	25	93
Georgia	447	44	491	1215
Illinois	683	....	683	1271
Indiana	1035	....	1035	1942
Iowa	201	....	201	493
Kansas	19	....	19	37
Kentucky	590	83	623	1681
Louisiana	132	37	169	416
Maine	704	....	704	1362
Maryland	546	14	560	865
Massachusetts	2105	....	2105	2817
Michigan	251	....	251	584
Minnesota	25	....	25	56
Mississippi	238	36	272	541
Missouri	750	20	770	1280
New Hampshire	506	....	506	842
New Jersey	589	....	589	954
New York	4317	....	4317	6631
North Carolina	597	63	660	1740
Ohio	2293	....	2293	4081
Oregon	23	....	23	38
Pennsylvania	2766	....	2766	4608
Rhode Island	288	....	288	389
South Carolina	299	18	317	721
Tennessee	612	28	640	1521
Texas	112	13	125	326
Vermont	693	....	693	956
Virginia	1731	58	1179	2458
Wisconsin	283	....	283	540
District of Columbia	204	....	204	231
Dakotah	....	....	....	1
Nebraska	6	....	6	9
New Mexico	28	....	28	68
Utah	15	....	15	20
Washington	3	....	3	3
Total's	23,583	406	23,999	42,864

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF

MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for MARVIN & Co.
DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.
We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully,
DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration.
I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order.
A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER Esq, Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.
My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.
On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.
Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

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DRY SAFES,
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
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Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine.

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House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry.
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsmlm
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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 5 6p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT
MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.
Twenty-Five Years in Business.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall),
and No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
FAMILY SAFES, BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 25 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 309 DUANE Street, New York.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 343 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 3 1m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 (9 6m) CORNER OF RACE.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Semmes' Sword.—It will be remembered by some readers that a number of English officers and noblemen gave Mr. Admiral-Pirate-Probate Judge Semmes to understand, shortly after his little affair with the *Kearsarge*, that they intended to give him a sword. The sword has not arrived, but the editor of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser* has seen a photograph of it, and to him we are indebted for the following description:—"The blade bears a suitable inscription, and is ornamented in the highest style of the swordmaker's art. The scabbard, which is of gold, as is also the hilt, or at least the guard, is ornamented, not profusely, but most tastefully, with devices emblematic of the naval profession and of Southern agriculture."

Dr Gwin.—The New Orleans *Times* has seen his Grace Duke Gwin. It says:—"We are pleased to see in our city, in remarkably hale and vigorous condition, that distinguished son and citizen of the South, Dr. Gwin, formerly Senator from California, and more recently connected with the enterprise of establishing an American colony in Sonora, Mexico. The Doctor, it will be remembered, was released from captivity in Fort Jackson last summer, and, on his parole, proceeded to Europe to visit his family. He returns now to his native South to re-embark his fortunes and fate in the same boat with the Southern people."

Cincinnati versus Chicago.—The controversy between the Chicago and Cincinnati papers as to the relative populations and prospects of the two cities, is participated in by other Western journals. The Pittsburg *Gazette* takes the side of Cincinnati. It bases its estimates of population on the number of votes polled at the recent election. In Cincinnati 29,728 votes were polled. In Chicago only 15,975 were cast. In St. Louis, where a large class are disfranchised for past disloyalty, 21,062 votes were polled. In Pittsburg 23,303 votes were cast. We can hardly concede the accuracy of the conclusion arrived at by the *Gazette* from those figures, but they have some significance and value.

A Good Stock County.—The Guthrie (Iowa) *Vidette* gives some figures about a herd of stock raised near Dale City which deserves notice. The herd consists of seventy-two head of two-year old steers, bought in that county last winter, and herded out on the prairie during the summer. They were weighed as they came in from the prairie, and when they had been twelve hours off food and water. One of them weighed 1320 pounds, another 1280, another 1250, and four others averaged 1227 pounds. The average weight of the whole herd was 1030 pounds, and a full car-load of them will average over 1200.

The Richest St. Louisian.—The reputed richest man in St. Louis is James H. Lucas, whose income is $103,281. Forty years ago a considerable amount of property in land was left him by an uncle. He was at that time living in Kentucky. He repaired to St. Louis, and since then has done nothing but improve his possessions and pay taxes. As a large portion of his property consists of unproductive real estate, his income returns give no correct idea of his wealth, which is estimated all the way from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, and is daily growing in value.

Paper Mills in Wisconsin.—Beloit, Wisconsin, is largely interested in the manufacture of paper, having now in operation four establishments of this kind. The mills of one firm are capable of producing four tons of paper per day, and are soon to be enlarged. The remaining three mills are run in connection with the Beloit Paper Company, and last year produced over nine hundred and fifty tons of paper, six hundred of which were print, and the remainder wrapping paper. They are about to introduce a new method of manufacturing paper from straw.

A Bivalvular Simile.—At the Colchester Oyster Feast, in England, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. Ducane, Junior Lord of the Admiralty, speaking of the ministers, said:—"They must expect, like Colchester natives, to sustain attacks with the knife, with vinegar, with pepper and salt, from hungry assailants. He only hoped the simile would not be carried further, and they be swallowed up and disappear altogether with the extreme rapidity he had that day witnessed in the case of the natives."

A Charitable Prelate.—The journals of Tours, France, state that the archbishop of that place has sheltered and fed in his palace more than three hundred persons who were left destitute by the inundations. There are still at the archbishop's upwards of eighty. He has requested the Sisters of St. Vincent to take charge of the distribution of relief to these unfortunate persons. The cattle rescued have been placed in the archbishop's stables, woodhouse, orangery, or wherever there was room for them.

Artesian Well in Chicago.—The artesian well in the stock-yards in Chicago has reached a depth of one thousand and fifty feet, and is now flowing at the rate of sixty thousand gallons per day. The average quantity of water which this well will have to supply daily, for the use of cattle at the yards, has been set at one hundred and fourteen thousand gallons, and those now performing the boring process state that in their opinion the desired quantity can be supplied.

Brazilian Beef.—A dinner has been given in Paris, consisting entirely of smoked, salted, and pressed Brazilian beef. M. Paven, member of the Academy of Science, M. Berthould, of the *Patrie*, and M. Jouslin, of the *Evenement*, were amongst the ten jurors empanelled to test the merits of the meat, which was served up in the shape of soup and bouilli, beef a la mode, and sausages. A unanimous verdict was pronounced in favor of Brazil as a beef-supplying ally of France.

A Canoe Club.—The "Canoe Club" in London has just held its annual meeting. Since last July the members have made canoe voyages down the Mole, the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Avon, around the Kentish coasts from Sheerness to Folkestone, and into the great lochs of Scotland, and the fiords of Sweden and Norway. One accident occurred, in which a member was nearly drowned under a weir.

General Pillow's Crop.—It is stated on good authority that General Gideon J. Pillow, late of the Confederate service, has cultivated his large cotton plantation near Helena, Arkansas, with such success as to justify the estimate of his cotton crop at three thousand bales. The causes which have operated so fatally against the cotton crop in the more southern latitude have not extended to Helena.

The Grand Turk and the "Sisters."—The Sultan, wishing to recompense the work of the Sisters of Charity of Constantinople during the cholera in 1865, has presented them a piece of ground in the quarter of Pera for the foundation of an orphan asylum. The first stone of that establishment has just been laid in the presence of Mons. Brunoni, apostolic vicar of the Holy See.

Troops in New Mexico.—The army in New Mexico consists of the Fifth Infantry, commanded by Brevet Major-General George Sykes, headquarters at Fort Sumner; Third Cavalry, Colonel Marshal S. Howe, Fort Craig; and Fifty-seventh Regiment Colored Troops, Colonel P. Harwood, at Fort Stanton.

Large Factory.—The sash, door, and blind factory of C. J. Meyer, at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, is said to be the largest in the United States. The amount of capital employed is $140,000. The establishment turned out $16,000 worth last month.

Flogging of Criminals in Richmond.—Five white men and one negro were flogged in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, by order of the Hustings Court, on conviction of petty larceny. This is the first instance in many years of the infliction of stripes on white men by judicial sentence.

Ecclesiastical.—It has been resolved to give the venerable Dr. Johns, Bishop of Virginia, an assistant bishop. A new diocese is also to be formed of the parishes south of James river.

Slate.—A vein of fine slate was recently discovered in Fluvanna county, Va. It is said to equal the celebrated Buckingham slate, which took the premium at the World's Fair.

Legislature of South Carolina.—This body will assemble on Monday, the 26th instant. It will probably reject the amendment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

A FENIAN MEETING.—Last evening, a large Fenian meeting was held at the hall in Fourth street, above Vine. Addresses were made by Colonel Condon and Captain McDermott, urging the friends of Ireland to contribute the means to enable the men at home to achieve the independence of Ireland. Reference was made to the promise of Mr. Stephens that fighting should take place in Ireland before the close of the year, and hence the necessity for prompt assistance. Last year the people of Ireland were ready, but, failing to receive the aid promised from America, nothing was done.

In December, 1865, a firm in England was ready to ship fifteen thousand rifles, and to insure their safe delivery in Ireland or forfeit their value. Mr. Mitchel, who was then in Paris, was applied to for the needed amount, but he declined to advance it, giving as his excuse that he had promised the officers in America not to give more than $500 per week to Mr. Stephens, and to stop that amount so soon as it was understood that the men in Ireland were ready. It seemed to be understood by Mr. Mitchel that the only use for the money was to maintain the organization, but not to extend aid in the shape of munitions of war.

The speakers urged union and harmony, and an earnest effort to assist the men at home in the coming struggle.

HEAVY LARCENY—Jacob Gerrar and John Walters, each aged about 23 years, were caught in the act of removing a bale of canvas, weighing one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, from the pavement of the store of Frederick Server & Co., Nos. 515 and 517 Commerce street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, by Mr. N. J. Server. As soon as the fellows found that they were discovered, they ran off. One of them was pursued and captured by Officer Charles Smith, of the Detective force, at Fifth and Market streets. The other fellow ran down Sixth street, and was overhauled, just as he was crossing Market street, by a citizen. The prisoners were taken to the Central Station, where they had a hearing at 2 o'clock. They were both committed in default of bail to answer the charge of larceny.

AN OPERATION IN PAPER.—A young man named James Bertrand had a hearing yesterday afternoon upon suspicion of having stolen four packages of printing paper from the cellar of a store at Fifth and Minor streets. From the testimony, it appears that he removed the packages to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where they were placed in a furniture car, and taken to a lager-beer saloon on Chestnut street, below Sixth. Soon after they had been delivered, it is alleged that Bertrand called for them. The barkeeper, thinking the move a queer one, notified Detective Lamon, who took defendant into custody. He was held for a further hearing.

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION OF "OLD RYE."—Before United States Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, Hugh McIlhenny had a hearing on the charge of distilling liquor without a license. Deputy Collector Orr testified that he visited the place of the defendant, in the basement of No. 215 South Front street. There was a still there in operation, and they were running low wines from it. Saw McIlhenny there once or twice, but could not swear that he was the owner; he was the reputed owner of it; no license had been taken out under the new law, but one had been in the name of Hugh McIlhenny, under the old law, as witness had heard. The case was continued for a further hearing.

A "QUEER" CASE.—John Conney was before United States Commissioner Sergeant yesterday on the charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency. Charles Lake testified that defendant bought oysters of him, and he received from him three fifty-cent counterfeits and twenty-five cents in good money; the notes were not discovered to be counterfeit until he (Lake) attempted to pass them. Other witnesses were present; but, in the absence of Conney's counsel, the hearing was continued until to-day. Defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $2500.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—About half-past ten o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the cooper-shop in Wood street, above St. John, attached to Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.'s sugar refinery, which fronts on Vine street. The two upper stories were destroyed, and the lower story was flooded with water. The fire burned stubbornly, and was not entirely extinguished until nearly twelve o'clock.

The coal-refinery of Mr. Brooks, at Thirty-seventh street and Girard avenue, took fire yesterday afternoon, from the still, and was damaged to the extent of about $300.

"LA MORGUE."—At the last meeting of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company, held on Monday last, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the establishing of a dead-house, similar to those in use in the city of Paris and the large cities on the continent of Europe. The numerous cases of unknown deaths recorded in the newspapers throughout the United States has actuated the movement in the matter.

BOY SHOT IN A STREET ROW.—Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Thomas Ryan was shot in both legs below the knees, at Penn and South streets. It is stated that Ryan and several other boys were throwing stones at a colored boy named John Hall, during which a pistol was fired, the ball taking effect in Ryan's legs. Hall was arrested, though he denies having fired the shot. Ryan was removed to the Hospital.

SHOT HIMSELF.—A man named William Shields, a resident of Manayunk, accidentally shot himself yesterday, while on board of a canal-boat, at the mouth of the Schuylkill. He was handling a gun, when the trigger caught in some of the woodwork of the boat, and a part of the load entered his head, inflicting a very severe wound. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ASSAULTING A CRIPPLE.—John M. Moriarty was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of having violently assaulted a man at Fifth and Library streets. What made the offense worse, is that the victim of the outrage is a cripple, while the accused is a strong, hearty man. While in the Alderman's office he grossly abused Marshal Godwin, who made the arrest. He was held to answer by Alderman Hurley.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Ephraim Gribey, employed as a driver on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was killed last evening by being run over by a freight train at Twentieth and Market streets. The body was removed to the Ninth Ward Station.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, I. O. O. F.—The semi-annual session will be held on Monday next, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M., Grand Patriarch F. M. Rea presiding.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE sale of fine Oil Paintings, Pastel Pictures, and Crystal Medallions, comprising the entire collection from the American Art Gallery, established for the encouragement of artists, New York, numbering over 300. To be sold by B. Scott, Jr. on next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. There are some very choice gems by our most talented artists. The pastels are very fine, also the crystal medallions.

SILVERINE.—The Ladies all say that Silverine is one of the nicest discoveries of the day, and they say so because they know it. They have the proof before them. Their spoons, knives, brass, German silver, copper, and other wares prove it in their renewed and shining appearance. Old articles made to look as good as new, and many a dollar is well saved by the use of the welcome Silverine.

SNOW POWDER.—Everybody is either asking what Snow Powder is, or, what is better, is using it. It is the wonder and delight of all housekeepers who have given it a fair trial. Once tried, it is sure to become a permanent thing in the house.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

THE SHOWER OF A PURSE.—
At twelve o'clock last Wednesday night,
When all the skies were glowing bright,
MacBolter from his couch arose
To see this grandest of free shows;
But first, for fear he should get cold,
Took a stiff "horn" of Bourbon old;
Then, as he looked up to the sky,
One mass of meteors met his eye.
And he exclaimed, "Well, *that* beats all,
Except the show at Tower Hall!"

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as.....$15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..... 50 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as..$22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { RENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

☞ BEST CLOTHING.
☞ BEST ASSORTMENT.
☞ BEST FITTING GARMENTS.
☞ BEST MADE CLOTHING
☞ BEST STYLES AND SHAPES.
☞ BEST BUSINESS SUITS
☞ BEST BOYS' CLOTHING.
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☞ BEST ATTENTION OF SALESMEN.
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☞ BEST PLACE TO BUY.
☞ BEST OVERCOATS
☞ BEST DRESS SUITS.
☞ BEST CARE TO PLEASE.
☞ BEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.
☞ BEST CUSTOM WORK.
☞ BEST YOUTHS' CLOTHING
☞ BEST SATISFACTION TO CUSTOMERS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOR CHOICER STYLES. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
READY-MADE,
GO TO PERRY & CO'S.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."
N. B.—Custom Department under the charge of Messrs. Zackey and Kelly, whose merits as Cutters are too well known to require anything further to be said about them.

MRS. M. A. WHITING, wife of Dr. A. B. Whiting, of No. 4 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, a lady well acquainted with all the leading Sewing Machines, says the superiority of the Grover & Baker Machine consists in the elasticity of the stitch, and the stitch fastening itself at the ends of the seam; also that the machine may be used for embroidering purposes. The stitch will not break on bias seams when stretched, as others do, and neither does it draw the work. The stitch will wear as long as the garments.—*Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents.*

SOME FACTS ABOUT "FALLING STARS."—Although the "stars" did not shoot and fall as the philosophers and newspapers said they would, yet "stars" do fall, as every one knows. "Stars" in statesmanship fall; "stars" in all professions, even in temperance, sometimes lose their gravity, and do what they should not; but some things do not fall, and among them are Charles Stokes & Co., in their prices for their cheap winter clothing, from the price that is marked on the goods, at their extensive Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of *Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines*. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT!—We have the best authority for saying, that on the meeting of the next Congress measures will be immediately taken of all the members present, according to the published diagrams of self-measurement of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers, and the measures sent with orders for full suits of clothing to this popular and cheap clothing mart, under the Continental Hotel, in this city.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HATS.—We invite attention to the splendid announcement of Messrs. Freeman & Co., corner of Eighth and Vine streets, in another part of our paper to-day. Persons in want of fashionable headgear have now an opportunity of helping themselves *for nothing*—almost.

CHOICE CONFECTIONS, made by *artiste confiseurs* from the best refined sugars, and warranted clean pure, and wholesome, always on hand at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chesnut street.

IF YOU DESIRE superior photographs at moderate cost, B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street attracts you. Six card, or one large photograph for $1.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is really a valuable medicament, and unlike most of the patent articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near, and in families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

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MARRIED.

CORNELIUS—WRIGGINS.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. Thomas Murphy, Mr. CHARLES E. CORNELIUS to Miss ADELE F., daughter of Mr. Thomas Wriggins, all of this city.

FOX.—On the 14th instant, ALFRED B. FOX, son of William and Julianna Fox, in the 26th year of his age.
The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 N. Second street, on Sunday morning, the 18th instant at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LIMEBURNER.—MARY ANN LIMEBURNER, wife of William Limeburner died at Paulsborough, N. J., November 15, at 12 o'clock M.
Her friends can meet the corpse on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Machpelah Cemetery, Washington street, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia.

LOAG.—On the 15th instant, after a protracted illness, DAVID LOAG, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 227 Mellwain street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Burial Ground.

DON'T MAKE LABOR FOR YOUR WIFE or domestics by coming into your house with mud on your boots when a very small outlay will purchase a Foot Scraper for your door. We have a variety of them, including movable Dish Scrapers.
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JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 229 PEAR Street. [11 15

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, prompted by the suggestions of numerous patrons of the Bateman Concerts anxious to hear Mme PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, and the other eminent artists under his management in some grand work of Sacred Music, is most happy to be able to announce that he has succeeded in securing the valuable assistance of the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, of Philadelphia, and a POWERFUL ORCHESTRA, for a magnificent performance and rendition of ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL STABAT MATER,
On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in which the Solo parts will be sustained by
MME PAREPA,
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA.
The Choruses by the justly celebrated HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, numbering upwards of 300 voices, and comprising the most prominent choirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS, all under the direction of MR. CARL SENTZ, Musical Director.
Prior to the Stabat Mater, the Orchestra will play Overture—Ruy Blas.....Mendelssohn
To be followed by the grand air, from "Sampson," by Handel, "Let the Bright Seraphim," sung by MME PAREPA,
with Trumpet Obligato, performed by MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats, 50c extra; which may be had on Saturday Morning, November 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—No tickets will be sold at the Academy prior to the day of the Concert. [11 15 3t

THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-CONCERT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23,
promises to be the greatest success of the season. The sale of tickets commences to-morrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire CHOICE SEATS can avoid the crowd by securing their seats at the BOOK STAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, November 17,
LAST NIGHT OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his great character of
A. A. TRENCHARD,
AS A TRENCHARD,
in Tom Taylor's great play,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
To conclude with THE SPITFIRE.
Tobias Shortcut.....Mr Joseph Jefferson
Monday Night—RIP VAN WINKLE.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
LAST NIGHT OF STUART ROBSON.
THREE PIECES
Three Pieces. Three Pieces.
Three Pieces. Three Pieces.
Three Pieces. Three Pieces.
SATURDAY EVENING, November 17,
will be presented the Comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Paul Pry. Paul Pry.
Paul Pry. Paul Pry.
Paul Pry. Paul Pry.
Paul Pry.....STUART ROBSON
After which the Musical Scene from
ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.
To be followed by the Farce called
BURIED ALIVE.
Benjamin Bowbell (with the songs of Robinson Crusoe and Cherry and Plums).....STUART ROBSON
The performance to conclude with the Nautical Drama called TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.
In preparation, a startling Drama called
PENDEEN VAN;
OR, THE HAUNTED CAVE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
SATURDAY NIGHT GALA.
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX
of the most brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear for the last time as
RICHARD III
in Shakspeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
RICHARD III,
Or; the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Earl of Richmond.....Mr Barton Hill
King Henry VI.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
To conclude with the thrilling drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
Monday—LAST NIGHT OF RICHELIEU.
EDWIN BOOTH AS CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
GREAT HIT OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
Twelfth night of the brilliant engagement of
MR. DAN BRYANT
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 17,
Sixth time of the Grand Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN;
OR,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
Singing "The Green above the Red," and dancing "The Ruction Jig" and "Macgillicuddy's Reel"

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
LAST APPEARANCE OF YOUNG AMERICA.
JOCKO, THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL; THE DEAD SHOT; and THE DRUNKARD.

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
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For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors BILDEBRAND & LEWIS

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SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
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SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	—
NEURALGIA,	—
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
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NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY
For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible invetcrate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $1 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.
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Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.
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Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.
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ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.
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Ever known. Mr. Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.
ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure. 8 1 w5

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Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
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MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following
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AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.
I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.
ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.
IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.
S. D. McCalla, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
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Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
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Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Jacah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1623 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1713 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1735 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

The War of Ideas—The Dissolution of the Democratic Party.

It is interesting just now to witness the war of ideas, so to speak, that is going on in the bosom of the Democratic party. The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ in the West, has stirred up a tremendous commotion by coming out squarely for impartial suffrage. The Boston *Post* says ditto. The Albany *Argus*, scenting "the inevitable," and remembering the enormous Democratic vote in New York city cast by those who can neither read nor write, cries out against any test of intelligence, and goes the whole figure for "manhood suffrage." The *Age*, of this city, having cogitated on the subject for several days, comes out at last this morning in a double-leaded leader, and calls upon the faithful to stand by the old "principles" of the party. It evidently thinks that the bugbear of "nigger equality" has not yet lost all its power, but can be made serviceable for an election or two more before it is finally cast aside. It too sees the "inevitable," but thinks it not quite so close at hand as its Chicago neighbor, looking through the sixty thousand Republican majority in Illinois, does.

Now what does all this hubbub and racket in the Democratic household mean? Why, it simply means that the old party is breaking up—going down—shaking in the agonies of dissolution. Its discomfited leaders are running hither and thither, some crying one thing and some another, all terrified, and none knowing what to do. They all see that the old hulk is sinking. The Chicago *Times* would stop the leaks and turn the ship's head away from the breakers; but the *Age*, drunk with passion and prejudice, believes in crowding on the steam and tiding over the rocks if possible.

The Democratic party has outlived its day. It has ceased to represent democratic ideas. It has fallen from the position of a leading, active, aggressive, positive organization, to that of a conservative, hold-back, reactionary party. Its leaders have nothing in common with the liberal, enlightened, and progressive spirit of the times. They fail to comprehend the era in which they live. They have lost almost entirely their hold upon the young men of the country. They have alienated from their organization the liberal and progressive elements of the country. They have become essentially narrow, *un*-American, and aristocratic in their policy and views. The party is going to pieces; it is already in the agonies of dissolution. These discussions of the suffrage question which are springing up in its ranks are but the symptoms of dissatisfaction, discord, and disgust which prevail among its masses. There is no common bond of great principles and of enlightened public policy to hold them together. The more liberal and intelligent minds of the party are daily becoming more dissatisfied with its position. They see that, upon, all the great vital questions of true democracy, it has become apostate. They behold the banner of equal rights, under which the Democratic party used to march to victory, now borne at the head of another organization. They see liberal ideas everywhere more thoroughly permeating the masses. They see those ideas triumphing in foreign lands. They see that the Democratic party in this country is no longer really democratic. It has a name to live, but the vital principle that once gave power and glory to the organization is gone.

The "irrepressible conflict" has at last reached the Democratic organization. The "war of ideas" is raging in its very midst. It has no great leading mind capable of marking out a new course, reversing its present disastrous policy, and snatching victory once more from the very jaws of defeat. Douglas is dead; Breckinridge is in exile; Buchanan is imbecile; Jeff. Davis is in prison. The old leaders are gone. The stricken host is reduced to such a beggarly leading as is given by the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Clymers, the Woods, the Morrisseys, the Jack Rogerses, and that class of third and fourth rate politicians. For the Democracy the era of statesmen has passed with the era of ideas. As a party, it has come into the condition which the Roman historian described as that of his country, where it can neither endure its vices nor their remedies.

Meanwhile, the great Republican organization grows more grand and more powerful. Its mission is to realize true democratic ideas in our institutions and laws. It believes in the people—not in classes, sections, divisions, families, races, but in the *people*. It believes in equal rights, a fair race, and a free field to every man. This is essential democracy. This is what Jefferson, the founder of American Democracy, meant when he declared all men to be created equal. Equality of rights, no privileged classes, no special legislation to keep one man above another, no grinding laws to keep any man forever down; but equal laws for all; exact justice; and then let every man make the most of the powers given him by his Creator:—this is the great American idea which has has given us such marvellous growth and greatness in the past, and holds out such startling possibilities of development and grandeur in the future. This is the radical idea of the Republican party. This is what gives it power, and endows it with a vitality that makes it grow in the face of all opposition. This is the secret of its marvellous success. In a word, the Republican party is that grand organization through which the great American nation is now working out its sublime destiny.

The Value of One Vote.

"Well, if my vote could do any good, and if the election depended upon it, I'd go to the polls; but one vote won't make any difference." How often we have heard that sentence within the last few months! The fact that fifty thousand citizens in this city neglected to exercise their right of suffrage, shows how prevalent and convincing was the argument. Yet often in the history of our country one vote has been of mighty value. Some twenty years since the Governorship of Massachusetts was decided by one vote, and within the past month its value has been well illustrated. The Legislature of New Jersey has the duty devolving on it of electing a United States Senator. Its political complexion was a matter of doubt. Had the Republicans lost Salem county, which was only carried by one hundred majority, and failed to gain elsewhere, the State Senate would have been against them, and the House have been almost a tie. Such a condition of affairs was anticipated throughout all the State. In Middlesex county, on the success of whose member the opinion of the Legislature was expected to depend, Mr. M. H. Tyrrell (Republican) was elected to the Legislature *by a majority of one vote!*

On that vote the sentiments of the United States Senator almost depended, and on his sentiments might rest the impeachment or acquittal of the President. Think of the value of one vote! The whole political complexion of the country might have been altered by one vote! An importance belongs to it which was denied to the voice of any crowned head in Europe; and all this power is not hypothetical—it is real. The contingency almost arose, and may arise on any future election. Yet the power and value of that vote were not increased. They were merely brought out. Every one of our readers possesses a right which is equal to that we have argued, and any contingency may raise it to the height of almost omnipotence. When this is borne in mind, let us hear no more of a vote being of no consequence, but let every citizen exercise his dearest right as though the future of his country depended on his discharging his duty as his patriotism and his intelligence shall direct.

A Tale Untolded.

The story of the origin, efforts, failures, and final success of the Atlantic Cable Company, as told by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., savors rather of a romance than a plain statement of facts. Yet all it deals in are events which have actually occurred. It forms a most powerful argument in favor of perseverance, and far surpasses all the force of the trite proverbs which are preached to us from infancy. Determination and undying decision to win in the end have at last succeeded. His narrative is a tale of struggling against failure, and almost in the face of nature. Yet the force of character, the indomitable will, has at last conquered. It affords a powerful lesson to all who doubt ultimate success, and calls to mind the lines of Tupper:—

"Never give up; it is wiser and better
Always to hope than once to despair.
Fling off the load of doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark chains of tyrannical care.
Never give up, or the burden may sink you;
Providence wisely has mingled the cup.
And in all trials and troubles bethink you,
The watchword of life must be, "Never give up!"

The Poor of Paris.—A Paris correspondent writes:—"The Administration of Public Relief in Paris has just published its return for the year 1864. It appears from the census taken in 1863, after the annexation of the faubourgs, that there were 40,056 families, comprising 101,570 persons, on the books of the Relief Committees. A year later, 31st of December, 1864, according to the returns of the same department, the indigent population of the capital comprised 42,629 families, or 117,740 persons, showing an increase of 5623 families, or 16,176 persons, during the twelve months. It is to be observed, however, that by reason of the changes of domicile a considerable portion of the destitute appear at the same time on the books of several offices, which would consequently reduce the figures. Still, it is undeniable that the number of the indigent is on the increase."

Liberal Act of the Italian Government.—Baron Ricasoli has addressed a circular to the prefects of the kingdom of Italy, stating that the cessation of foreign occupation enables the Government to recall immediately the bishops who have been removed from their sees, or confined to a certain residence. The only exceptions made for the present apply to those bishops residing at Rome, and those against whom proof of political intrigue has been recently furnished.

New Comedies.—The London *Orchestra* says that a new comedy in two acts, by Mr. John Oxenford, is in preparation for production at the Strand Theatre. A new one-act comedy by Dr. Westland Marston is in rehearsal at the Haymarket Theatre. It is entitled *A Mere Child*; it will shortly be produced, and Miss Powell, formerly of the Princess' Theatre, will make in it her first appearance on the Haymarket boards.

The London Printers.—At a meeting of about fifteen hundred members of the London Compositors' Society, held in Exeter Hall on the 23d ultimo, it was resolved to demand an advance of one halfpenny per thousand on all descriptions of printing, except newspaper work. If the advance was not conceded before the second Monday in November, a strike was deemed probable.

A Golden Compliment.—The bevy of young women who received the King of Prussia on his triumphal entry into Berlin, have been presented with gold brooches ornamented with the head of the King and the Prussian eagle.

New Opera.—An Italian correspondent informs the London *Athenæum* that Mr. Frederick Clay intends to attempt an Italian opera, with the view of producing the same at Milan. The libretto, it is added, will be by Signor Piave.

Complete Edition.—A complete edition of the music of Meyerbeer's opera *Struensee*, with an orchestral arrangement, for performances at concerts, by M. Ferïs, has just been published at Paris.

Tennyson set to Music.—The London *Athenæum* understands that a new set of songs by Sir Alfred Tennyson may be expected, and that they are to be set to music by Mr. A. S. Sullivan.

Opera by Rossini.—*Il Trovatore* states that Signor Rossini has consented to write a comic opera for Paris, to be represented there next year, and gives as its title *Il Capuccio di Troja*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Saturday, November 17, 1866.

The Stock Market, with one or two exceptions, was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower, owing to the decline in gold. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 100 was bid for 10-40s; 108¾ for old 5-20s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; and 106¼ for August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 102¾; and old do. at 99¾, no change.

Quotations of Gold—10¾ A. M., 142½; 11 A. M., 142; 12 M., 141½; 1 P. M., 142.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money was not active, but little new business is done under 6 per cent. on call upon Government. Some old loans remain at 5 per cent., but lenders look for still better rates next week. Some banks have put their call loans at 7 per cent. Next week's bank statement is expected to show a further loss of legal tender, with a gain in coin. As 'legal tender' is the item upon which the public judge of the ability of the banks to loan money, the statement will not make capital any more easy of access. In commercial paper little doing. The rates are 6@7½ per cent., with exceptional sales below 6 ₱ cent. Long paper is not in favor."

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday P. M. says:—

"Business in financial circles was very quiet to-day—exceedingly quiet—and in some quarters it was pronounced dull. Money is easy. First-class paper is readily taken at the usual rate, 10 per cent. On the street there is very little doing, and the rates of interest are nominal. Call loans are freely offered at 7 per cent. Exchange was quiet but firm, with sales between banks at par to 25 cents premium, mostly the upper figure. The counter rates were firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday P. M. says:—

"Exchange remains very heavy, and dealers, for the most part, are indisposed to take outside offerings at better than ¼c. discount, though of customers they buy at 1-10@¼c. off. Some of the sales were at 50c. off. The list of favorite borrowers becomes gradually less, and business is not a little cramped by the pinch in the Money Market, a condition of things which must be regarded as decidedly anomalous when so little is doing in a speculative way outside of the Stock Market. It is not assuring to know that the main cause of it is supposed to exist in the tardiness of mercantile collections, though the fact itself is likely to have, or at least ought to have, a wholesome influence on trade."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh	Reading ..s10	56¼	100 sh	Reading	58¼
100 sh	do.....	56¼	100 sh	do.....2d	58¼
100 sh	do..... 56	44	100 sh	do.....b5	53¼
100 sh	do.....	53¾	200 sh	do.....b30	58¼
100 sh	do.....	56¼	200 sh	do...lots.	56¼
100 sh	do.....b5	56¼	200 sh	do...lots..c	56¼

FIRST BOARD

$500	U S 5-20s '65 reg	109	100 sh	Reading...s30	56¼
$3300	City 6s old....	99¼	300 sh	do....lots.	56¾
$600	do....new	102¾	300 sh	do.....	56¾
$2000	Pa R 1st m 6s	102¾	200 sh	do.....b60	56¾
$4000	do....2d m 9s	98	200 sh	do.....b30	56¾
$5000	War & Fra 7s.	83½	100 sh	do.....	56¾
$3000	Phil & Sun. 7s	90	300 sh	do...lots..	56¾
$1000	W Ches 7s....	98½	300 sh	do.....56 3-1	
100 sh	St Nich Coal.	1¾	800 sh	do....s5	56¾
100 sh	do..... 1	81	5 sh	Penn R.....	59
10 sh	Wyo Val.....	65	75 sh	do.....b5	54¼
7 sh	Ca & A lots..	134	3 sh	do	51¾
15 sh	do...scrip	53	100 sh	Ches Val. R..	2¼
26 sh	Leh Val...lts	66¼	100 sh	Green & Coates	32
100 sh	Big Mt.....4	1-16			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$400	City 6s new..	102¾	200 sh	Read.....	56
2200	do.....	102¾	100 sh	do.....b30	56¾
$600	do.....	102¾	100 sh	do.....s10	56¾
$1000	Ches & Del 6s.	95¼	100 sh	do.....s10	56¾
$8000	U S 5-20s '65	107	200 sh	do.....	56¾
$4000	Elmira 7s.....	100	100 sh	do.....s30	56¾
$2000	Leh 6s '84.....	93¾	100 sh	do.....s30	56¾
$4000	C. & Am. 6s.	93	100 sh	do.....	56¾
5 sh	Phi & Fren..	125	100 sh	do.....	56¾
37 sh	Mor Canal....	85	300 sh	do.....	56¾
100 sh	N Centr.....	50	100 sh	do.....	57
62 sh	Penn R.....	54¾	200 sh	do.....	56¾
100 sh	Best'v R..s30	14¼	50 sh	W Branch Ca	25
100 sh	Sch N pf....c	38			

SECOND BOARD.

$4000	City 6s new....	102¾	100 sh	Read.....	s5 56¼
100 sh	Cata pf.....	28¾	500 sh	do.....	s10 56¼
100 sh	Penna R....s5	54¾	26 sh	Del Div.....	57¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 106¾@107¼; do., new, 1865, 106¾@107¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106½; do., 2d series, 105@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@13¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 141¾@142; Silver ⅜ and ⅝, 137; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15¾; do., July, 1864, 14¾; do., August, 1864, 14¼; do., October, 1864, 13¼; do., December, 1864, 12¾; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 9¾; do., September, 1865, 9; do., October, 1865, 8½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Saturday, November 17.—The Flour Market was quiet to-day, but prices, in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks, are firmly maintained. There was no demand except from home consumers, who purchase sparingly. Sales of 400 barrels at $8@8·75 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@11 for extras; $12·50@13·50 for Northwestern extra family; $14@15 for Pennsylvania and Western ditto ditto, and $15 50@16·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. In the absence of sales, we quote Rye Flour at $8 ₱ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand is limited, but prices remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $3@3 30; white ranges from $3 30@3 40. Rye is held at $1 37½ for Western, and $1 40@1 45 for Pennsylvania. Corn is not much inquired after; sales of 4000 bushels new yellow on the cobs at 84c ₱ 90 lbs.; and 400 bushels in store at $1 27. Oats are dull; sales of southern at 63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 250 bushels choice old recleaned Pennsylvania at $9. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to 3·50. Flaxseed is selling at $3·20 ₱ bushel.

Whisky is dull, with small sales at $2·41@2 42 for Pennsylvania barrels; and $2·43@2·44 for Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

San Francisco, November 16.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Mining stocks are generally excited. Ophir, $195; Belcher, $120; Savage, $1660; Chollar Potosi $225; Gould & Curry, $500; Yellow Jacket, $335; Imperial, $120. Legal-tenders, 70.

New York, November 17.—Cotton dull at 33@35c. Flour dull; State, $8 75@12; Ohio, $11 80@8 75; Western, $8 75@12 75; Southern, $12·25@16 75. Wheat dull; sales of 7000 bushels. Sales of 1600 bushels Western Corn at $1 29@1 30. Mess beef $12 50@13 50; extra, $18 50@23 50. Mess Pork $21 50; prime, $20·25@21. Whisky quiet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,
AT THE
NEW LIBERTY HALL,
LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

Where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Revolver," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 17 stuth 6m] No. 299 N. SECOND Street.

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 423 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ww2

FOURTH EDITION

Marine Disaster.

New York, November 17.—An unknown brig from Malaga, with a cargo of fruit, is ashore on Rockaway Beach, and will be a total loss. The body of one man was washed ashore, but the rest of the crew have been saved. The beach is strewn with oranges, lemons, raisins, almonds, etc.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 17.—Stocks are irregular; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Reading, 111½; Canton, 51½; Erie, 75½; Cleveland and Toledo 112; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 105½; Michigan Central, 111½; Michigan Southern, 81½; Hudson River, 122; New York Central, 109½; Illinois Central scrip, 118½; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 113; Cumberland preferred, 69½; Missouri 6s, 87; Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; Seven-thirties, 106½; second series, 105½; sterling exchange, 109½; gold, 142.

Baltimore, November 17.—Flour quiet; extra Spring wheat Flour $12 50@13. Wheat steady. Corn dull; new $1 08@1 12. Oats quiet at 60@61c. Seeds are firm; Clover, $9·37½. Provisions dull. Pork dull and nominal. Whisky dull; Pennsylvania, $2 36. Coffee quiet; Rio, 18½@19c. in gold.

Before Commissioner Smith.—A man named Owen Cahill was charged this morning with being accessory to illicit distilling.

Mr. Terwilliger, the watchman of the still, testified that he saw Cahill distilling whisky in the still, which is situated in a cellar at the corner of Sullivan avenue and Shippen street; the liquors were taken from that place to another by a man named McTague; he said he was interested in the disstilling; I could not prevent him from taking the whisky away; if I had they would have hurt me.

Cahill was discharged on his own recognizance to appear when wanted.

Before Commissioner Sergeant.—Hugh McIlhenny had a hearing before Commissioner Sergeant at noon to-day. He was charged with illicit distilling.

Michael Fitzpatrick sworn—I reside at No. 416 Christian street; I have known McIlhenny about ten weeks; I carry on business at No. 215 S. Front street; the name of the firm is Reilly & Fitzpatrick; Mr. McIlhenny occupied the cellar; I rented it to him; he carried on the rag business; he commenced distilling within a week or two; has had a still there; have seen mash there.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail.

Oratorios by Great Masters.—We are glad to inform our citizens that the Handel and Haydn Society have made arrangements to perform at the Academy of Music this winter some sublime oratorios by the greatest composers. During the season *Elijah*, *St. Paul*, and *David* will be produced, with Dr. Guilmette, basso, of Boston, George Simpson, tenor, of New York, Miss Caroline McCadrey, Miss H. M. Alexander, and others, of Philadelphia, in the casts. The box sheet is now open at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Seizure of Stilling Apparatus.—This morning three stills at Twenty-third and Andrane streets, all in operation, were seized by Officer Neice. There were hogsheads of molasses, barrels of whisky, a barrel of mash, and all the paraphernalia of the distilling business. No arrests were made, as the officer came in one door, the workmen ran out of the other.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—This Court was in session to-day, but there was nothing up except the motion lists.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL SERMON
BY REQUEST OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D.,
OF ALBANY,

Will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D.), BROAD and ARCH streets.

SUBJECT:
"The Rise and Progress of the Young Men's Christian Associations."

The public cordially invited. It

CARD.—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto or do now for Religious Families, Sunday Schools Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new stock.

All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their Old store, No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. [11 16 stuth2wip]

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth.—Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preach To-Morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. E. H. NEVIN at 7½ P. M. Subject—"Recognition of Friends in Heaven." Strangers are welcome.

TRINITY (M. E.) CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Preaching to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Springfield, Mass., and at 7½ by Rev. Dr. MARVIN, of Wheeling. Bishop MORRIS will be present in the morning.

EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—ON SUNday next Rev. J. MITCHELL of the Baltimore Conference will preach at 10 A. M., and Rev. J. A. SCARBROUGH, of the Illinois Conference, at 7 P. M. Experience meeting at 3 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELTZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN street, near Sixteenth.—The Pastor, Rev. S. R. GIESY, will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening "Stealing the Waters," third of the course on "Elisha."

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN street, below Broad.—The Rector, Rev. J. W. BONHAM, will preach To-morrow at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Stranger welcome.

REV. FREDERICK T. BROWN, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets Germantown, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

REV. W. W. NEWELL WILL PREACH at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and a doctrinal discourse at 7½ in the evening.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. E. B. BRADLE, Pastor of the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch, will preach To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-Morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Monthly Sermon to the Young, on "Bible Jewels," in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

REV. J. WHEATON SMITH WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SECOND and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. JOHN CROWELL at 7½ P. M.

GREEN HILL CHURCH, F. S. ROBBINS, Pastor.—Subject of sermon To-morrow evening—"The Social Influences of Cities." All seats free.

WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH, November 18.—Bishop KINGSLEY will preach at 10 o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. J. KYNETT, of Iowa, at 7 o'clock P. M.

REV. JOHN G. BRUCE, OF THE Kentucky Conference, will preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, NOVEMBER 18, 1866.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock by Bishop SCOTT. Seats all free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD street, below Walnut.—Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS.

Fine Quality, All-Wool, $1·25.
Fine Quality, All-Wool, $1·40.
Silk-Faced Plaid Poplins, $2·00.
Silk-Faced Plaid French Poplins.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.

56 CENT PLAID POPLIN REPS, DOUBLE FOLD, HAVE BEEN SOLD THIS FALL AT 88 CENTS.

56 CENT LARGE PLAID, GREEN AND BLUE.

56 CENT GAY PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN.

37 CENT CHENE POPLIN, GOOD SHADES GREY.

50 CENT NEAT PLAID POPLINS, BROWN AND BLACK.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.

NEW CLOAK ROOM.

RISTORI JACKETS.
BASQUINES.
CORED CIRCLES.
ASTRACHAN SACQUES.
PRIMA DONNA SACQUES

COOPER & CONARD
NINTH AND MARKET

$1·00 French Merinoes.
$1·00 Garnets and Modes.
$1·00 Greens and Blues.
$1·00 Browns and Slates.
Finest and Medium Merinoes.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.

$20 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, warranted all wool, and worth $25.

$25 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS worth $30.

$31 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $36.

$35 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS worth $40.

$38 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $45.

$40 CHAINE LAINE BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, worth $50.

WITH FINER GRADES UP TO $85.

All of the above are fresh auction purchases bought at the present ruinous low prices of French goods, and will be sold at a small advance.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Market.

$1·12 BLACK FRENCH POPLINS.

BLACK FRENCH POPLINS, from $1·25 to $2·25.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, from $1·25 to $1·90.

BLACK FRENCH DELAINES, from 88 cents to $1·30.

BLACK FRENCH TAMISE, from $1·37 to $1·75.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERE, $1·37.

BLACK FRENCH CANTON CLOTHS, $1·10 and $1·25.

BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, 88 cents and $1.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 55 cents to $1.25.

BLACK ALPACAS, 40, 50, and 60 cents.

BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, Lupin's make, from auction, at $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, and $16.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

11 17 smw3t

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

YOUNG MEN

PREPARED FOR BUSINESS

AT

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL

COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT STREET,

CORNER OF SEVENTH.

The building occupied by this Institution has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is fitted up with every arrangement for acquiring a

Commercial Education.

The different departments are arranged to secure the Students' greatest advancement in the shortest time. The instruction throughout is of the most thorough, practical, and business-like character. The different operations are precisely similar to those performed in our best regulated mercantile houses.

The instruction includes

BOOK-KEEPING,

As practised by the best accountants, for Wholesale, Retail, Jobbing, Importing, Manufacturing, Real Estate, Commission, and Company Speculating Business; also Foreign and Domestic Shipping Business, Joint-Stock Company, and Banking Business, etc. etc. Several sets of books are opened, written out, and closed, Trial Balances taken, Statements and Balance Sheets are made out the same as in actual business.

PENMANSHIP

Receives especial attention. No young man can be said to have a finished business education whose handwriting is not free, rapid and correct. No effort is spared to make the advancement of each Student in this branch as great as possible. The instruction in this department is in charge of one of the most competent of teachers.

BUSINESS PAPERS,

Receipts, Promissory Notes, Invoices, Checks, Letters, Bills of Exchange, Account Sales, Account Current, etc. etc.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,

Including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Profit and Loss, Discounts, Averaging, Exchange, etc.

Also, COMMERCIAL LAW, DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, Etc. Etc.

Each Student Receives Separate Instruction,

And can attend at such hours as may be most convenient. The College is open from

9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 9 P. M.

TERMS,

For the Complete COUNTING-HOUSE COURSE, consisting of Book-keeping, Writing, Calculations, Forms, and Correspondence	$40·00
For Book-keeping only, full course	30·00
For Book-keeping, partial course	25·00
For Penmanship, Three months	10·00
For Penmanship, Twenty Lessons	5·00
For Mercantile Arithmetic	5·00
BOOKS AND STATIONERY for the course of Book-keeping	$7·00

No Additional Charges.

When two or more from the same place enter at the same time for the "Complete Counting-House Course," a deduction of $5 is allowed each Student.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A department has been opened for the instruction of Ladies, in which the same facilities are afforded to them which are afforded to gentlemen pursuing the same branches.

TERMS.

For Penmanship, Three months	$10·00
For Penmanship, Twenty Lessons	5·00
For Arithmetic, Three months	10·00
For Book-keeping, including Books, etc.	25·00

The large number of Students in attendance from various sections, who are preparing for conducting business for themselves, or for filling positions in the employ of others, and the readiness with which its graduates secure lucrative situations, fully attest the appreciation in which the Institution is held by the business community. In the practical value of its well-tried course of instruction, in the experience and ability of its teachers, and in the success of its graduates, it is unequalled.

A few weeks of attentive study here seldom fails to give what usually requires years of weary toil in the routine of Counting-House apprenticeship. A large number of young men, on finishing their course with us, have, without previous experience, entered upon and satisfactorily discharged the duties of accountants in extensive houses with confidence and skill.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis on application.

"CRITTENDEN'S BOOK-KEEPING," Counting-House, High School, and Common School editions; and Judge Sharswood's Lectures before the Students on "Commercial Law," for sale at the College.

(In Preparation.) "CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, FORMS, AND CORRESPONDENCE;" Containing many of the most concise methods of Business Calculations not before published, together with the various papers used in business, the nature, uses, and effect of which are fully explained; and also a collection of Mercantile Letters, compiled from the best sources.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

TROTTING.

The Attempt to Trot the Horse Captain McGowen Twenty-One Miles Within the Hour—The Horse Exhausted and Withdrawn at the End of the Thirteenth Mile—Time-Table of the Trotting—The Previous Twenty-Miles-an-Hour Exploits, Etc.

BOSTON, November 16.—The great trot against time to-day by Captain McGowen stamps that horse as certainly a "good un' to go." Before detailing the performance to-day upon the Riverside Park let me refer, for the sake of comparison, to some of the horses that have trotted twenty miles within the hour, and to some that have tried and failed to do it, and also the time made by Captain McGowen on the last day of October of last year, when he made twenty miles in fifty-eight minutes and twenty-five seconds.

WHAT HORSES HAVE DONE IT.

Trotting twenty miles an hour has been accomplished by three horses only, Young Trustee, Lady Fulton, and Captain McGowen. Other celebrated horses have tried to make themselves wonderful in this attempt, but want of blood on the last two or three miles has deprived them of the honor. In 1833 a grey gelding called Paul Pry trotted eighteen miles and thirty-six yards in 58 minutes and 5 seconds, without fatigue, under the saddle. Hiram Woodruff rode this horse when he (Hiram, not the horse) was a mere boy. About the same time a horse called Jerry trotted seventeen miles in 58 minutes, under the saddle; and the English trotting stallion Bellfounder, 17½ miles within the hour; but it was not till 1848 that a horse was found that could do the 20 miles within 60 minutes. That horse was Young Trustee, out of the celebrated trotting mare Fanny Pullen. Trustee was more than a half-breed. He performed the feat on the Union Course, Long Island, on the 20th of October of that year, never breaking throughout the whole performance. Berline, then so well known among the followers and admirers of the sports of the turf, handled the ribbons on that memorable occasion. On the twentieth mile the horse came in apparently as fresh as ever, doing it in 2·51½—the fastest of the match—and trotting the twenty miles in 59 minutes and 35½ seconds. The time on that occasion was carefully kept, and everybody concerned felt satisfied that the horse actually accomplished the feat. Some months after this a black gelding, sporting the name of Ajax, a sinewy and closely built animal, sired by Abdallah, attempted to hang out on a twenty-mile-an-hour gait, but failed, overrunning the hour by 7 minutes and 37½ seconds.

The same year, in the autumn, a horse called Woodpecker attempted to share the laurels of Young Trustee, but after going nineteen miles in 57·43, his owner was afraid of losing his horse, and stopped him, having only 2·17 to accomplish the last mile. No further attempts were made to equal or surpass Young Trustee's marvellous feat until 1855, when Trustee, Senior, was matched against Spangle. In this case the winning horse overran the hour by five minutes and fifty-nine seconds. Flora Temple, on the 24th of May, of the same year, aspired to divide the honors with Young Trustee, but she failed to accomplish the task in consequence of throwing a shoe on the eighth mile. On the twelfth or thirteenth mile she was withdrawn. About this time it was known that Lady Fulton had a desire to test her power of endurance and blood over the track at a twenty-mile-an-hour gait. Accordingly, on the 12th of July the match came off, and to the agreeable disappointment and astonishment of her friends, she accomplished the feat, having, however, only five seconds to spare. She was a mare almost unknown to the track, but from and after this time her name was in the mouths of turfmen. She was a blood-bay, weighing only seven hundred pounds. How she ever managed to astonish the sporting world was a mystery, when it was known at that time she was only an ordinary horse. It was with great distress that she got to the end of her journey. She not only sweated profusely, but lathered wherever the harness touched her, and broke six or eight times during the race. But we now come to the greatest performance on record, only exceeded by that of to-day, in which Captain McGowen, on the 31st day of October, 1865, beat the time of Young Trustee by one minute and ten and a half seconds, and the time of Lady Fulton by a minute and a half, the only other horses that were able to trot twenty miles within an hour. On that occasion, it will be remembered, Captain McGowen had all the elements against him, and nothing in his favor. The track, however, was in good condition, and the horse, elastic and plump, was driven by J. J. Bowen. He broke only once, and that was on going out of the back stretch of the first half of the seventeenth mile. An hour after the match, Captain McGowen exhibited no distress. The veterinary surgeons who examined him pronounced him good for another similar match.

For the purpose of reference and comparison, we append the following time table of Captain McGowen's trot of October 31, 1865:—

TIME OF THE FIRST HALF OF EACH MILE, EACH MILE, AND THE AGGREGATE.

Miles.	First half of each mile.	Each mile.	Aggregate.
1	1·27½	2 54	2 54
2	1·26	2 53	5 47
3	1·27½	2 54	8 41
4	1·24	3 59½	11 41
5	1·26	3 06½	14 36
6	1·27½	2 42½	17 20
7	1·26	2 58½	20 13
8	1·26	2 52½	23 06
9	1·27	2 51½	25 57
10	1·26	2 48	28 45
11	1·24½	2 52½	31 38
12	1·28	2 56½	34 33
13	1·28	2 57	37 30
14	1·30½	3 03	40 33
15	1·30½	3 02½	43 35
16	1·33½	3 04½	46 40
17	1·28	3·55½	49 35½
18	1·27½	2 56½	52 32
19	1·28	2·55½	55 27½
20	1·29½	2 57½	58 25

THE GREAT TWENTY-ONE MILE TROT.

The morning opened rainy, and the leaden skies betokened nothing but a compound of water and mud under foot. But the idiosyncratic clerk of the weather, who is supposed to read the papers, had not forgotten that the trot of Captain McGowen against time had been advertised to take place in the afternoon, and so he was accommodating enough to suspend his corollary to the serolite vapors, and give us pleasant weather. The cloudlets began to fly, and by noon a warm sun and a drying wind conspired to put the track in good condition to respond with elastic touch to the rattling strokes of the swiftly flying feet of the high-bred courser. As the hour drew nigh for the trot to commence, the capacious park began to teem with people, some coming on foot and others in gay equipages, while the sleek-coated Captain McGowen, with his game head and intelligent eye, looked upon the busy scene from his stable window as if conscious of his aristocratic lineage and blood unmingled with vulgar drops, and of his ability to accomplish the work before him. But as the result shows, the managers of the track were deceived in its condition. To all appearances it was in a suitable state, but after the tenth mile had been trotted, it was evident that the horse could not accomplish the feat.

The word "go" was given at five minutes of 4 o'clock, and the horse started off in splendid style, the thoughtful crowd watching with profound silence his uniform step and motion as he shot round the course. Hiram Woodruff, Jr., his driver, sat behind him motionless as a statue, looking neither to the right nor to the left, riveting his attention on the gelding as he sped over the ground.

The first mile was made in three and a half minutes in an easy gait, and on the horse went, the party in interest near the judge's stand giving the driver the time at each half mile, and how many miles, in order that he might send the horse along at a given rate as with a steam gauge to guide him. The second mile was made in 2·43.

After the tenth mile it was obvious that the heavy and slippery condition of the track was proving a serious drawback to the horse, for he showed signs of working hard. The reins lay loose upon his back, and his driver was compelled to urge him along with the whip.

The first ten miles were trotted inside of time, with from ten to twelve seconds to spare.

On the thirteenth mile the Captain stopped deliberately of his own accord, and thus ended the long-talked-of trot.

To say that disappointment rested upon every face would convey but a faint idea of the feeling that pervaded the immense concourse of spectators. After the ninth mile was accomplished hope ran high, but there could be read in the countenances of the backers of the Captain that failure was inevitable on such a slippery track.

During the eleventh mile these fears were realized. The gelding showed considerable distress, and had to be encouraged by talking to him and persuading him with the whip. On the twelfth and thirteenth miles everybody gave up the match as lost, but no one ventured to question the ability of the horse to perform all that had been promised, provided the track had been in a fair condition. The following is the time-table:—

First half-mile	1·30
Second half-mile	1 29½
First mile	3 00
Third half-mile	1 22
Fourth half-mile	1 21½
Second mile	2 43
Fifth half-mile	1 21
Sixth half-mile	1 27½
Third mile	2 49
Seventh half-mile	1 25½
Eighth half-mile	1·30
Fourth mile	2 55½
Ninth half-mile	1 21½
Tenth half-mile	1 25½
Fifth mile	2 46½
Eleventh half-mile	1 24½
Twelfth half-mile	1 23
Sixth mile	2 47½
Thirteenth half-mile	1·22
Fourteenth half-mile	1 25
Seventh mile	2·47
Fifteenth half-mile	1 26
Sixteenth half mile	1 30
Eighth mile	2 53
Seventeenth half-mile	1 31½
Eighteenth half mile	1 31½
Ninth mile	3 03
Nineteenth half-mile	1 26
Twentieth half-mile	1 31
Tenth mile	2 57
Twenty-first half-mile	1 27
Twenty-second half-mile	1·33
Eleventh mile	3 00
Twenty-third half-mile	1·38
Twenty-fourth half-mile	1 34
Twelfth mile	3·12
Twenty fifth half-mile	1 38
Twenty-sixth half-mile	2 29
Thirteenth mile	3 58

The bets of three to one that the horse would not trot the distance in the time specified, of course went with the race.

The veterinary surgeons on the ground immediately examined the Captain, and pronounced him all right. He discussed his supper with his usual relish, and during the evening exhibited no signs of prostration or illness, under the careful attention of his custodians.

The eager curiosity of the great crowd of spectators having been partially satisfied, it was not long before the grounds were deserted, and all wended their way homeward, satisfied with the performance of Captain McGowen, under such adverse circumstances, although at the same time there was a great disappointment manifested. There is no doubt but the twenty-one miles could have been trotted inside of the hour, had it not been for the bad track. It is not probable that Captain McGowen will be matched against time again this season.—*N. Y. World.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A FEMALE BURGLAR.—A colored woman by the name of Maria Jones was caught in the coal-bin of a house at Seventh and Cherry streets, by the proprietor, Mr. Haines. The coal-bin in which he found her was in the back yard. She was found lying on top of the coal, so as to be concealed from the view of any one who should chance to pass by. Mr. Haines heard her as he was going past to the hydrant to get a bucket of water, owing to the movement of her body displacing the lumps of coal. He ran to the place and found her as described, and taking her into custody, she was deposited safely in the Station House. On being searched a burglar's bit and two spikes were found in her possession, the two latter articles being secreted in her stocking. On going back to the place of her concealment, a brace was found. Maria Jones was formerly employed as a domestic in Mr. Haines' house. Last June she absconded, and took with her about two hundred dollars, worth of clothing. The detective police were then notified, but although keeping a sharp look out for her, she was cunning enough to elude them. There is no doubt but that she intended to break into Mr. Haines' house. She was taken before Alderman Godbou, who, after a hearing, held her in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

APPROPRIATING WEARING APPAREL.—Adelaide Wilcox and Margaret Maxwell had a hearing this morning before Alderman Eneu, on the charge of larceny. The charge was preferred by Mrs. Jennings, who resides at No. 209 Christian street. She says that about three months since the two defendants had stolen from her a broche shawl, a purple shawl, and a light merino shawl, a blanket, and a cape, in all valued at $42.

About a week since Margaret Maxwell informed her that they had taken the goods, and said she knew where they could be found. The other girl had said she would kill her (Margaret) if she told, but she felt that she had to do so. At the hearing she told the Recorder where the goods were pawned. At the conclusion of the hearing, they were both held in $600 bail to answer.

PETTY LARCENIES.—Yesterday morning a young woman named Ellen Haggerty was arrested on a charge of larceny. It appears that she had purloined three vests from a place in Front street, near Laurel. She had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed her in default of $500 bail to answer.

A boy named Smith sneaked into a store at Eleventh and South streets, and whilst the attendant's back was turned, tried to transfer the cash in the money-drawer to his own pocket. He was caught, however, and arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Morrow, was committed to prison on the charge.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chestnut street, has sent us the November number of *London Society, Temple Bar, Cornhill,* and *St. James Magazines.* Also, the latest numbers of *Reynold's Miscellany, Once a Week, All the Year Round, Cornell's Illustrated Newspaper,* and other publications, for which he is the agent.

From J. J. Kromer, No. 403 Chestnut street, we have received Miss Braddon's new magazine, called *Belgravia*; besides, London *Punch, Fun,* and *Illustrated News.*

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mike McGruder, a young man who was concerned in the outrageous assault and battery upon Officer Oakes, last Thursday, was arrested last evening. He escaped at the time of the occurrence, and a warrant was issued against him. Last evening he was arrested in Richmond street, Richmond, and was taken before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $1200 bail to answer at Court. Officer Oakes was very severely beaten at that time.

BIGAMY CASE.—An amateur Mormon, named Matthias Kettenle, was arrested on a warrant from the Mayor of Newark, N. J., and remanded thither on a charge of bigamy. Matthias was arrested at the Episcopal Hospital. His endeavor to crowd too much happiness into the short span of one life, by taking more than his share of the loveliest half of creation, seems to have met with but poor success.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—A rough customer, named Daniel Bradley, was arrested for committing an assault and battery upon his wife. Daniel is said to be a drunken ruffian, who has been in the habit of beating his wife when drunk (which, by-the-way, was oftener than when sober), until the neighborhood had to interfere. Last night, it is alleged, he beat her in a most merciless manner. Complaint was made against him, and he was arrested at Fifth and Shippen streets, and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him on the charge of beating his wife.

INTERESTING MEETING.—The meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch American Freedmen's Union Commission, to be held on Thursday evening next, will be largely attended by our citizens, to hear the address of Rev. Phillips Brooks, General Howard, and other prominent speakers. Chief Justice Chase, lately elected President of the Commission, has written that he will preside on this occasion.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown white woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found drowned at the foot of Noble street wharf this morning, by the Harbor Police. She was about five feet one inch in height, had dark sandy hair, and was dressed in a black and white plaid dress, a worsted scarf, knit jacket, dark green balmoral skirt, hoops, and walking-shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—Last night, or rather between the hours of midnight and daylight, the millinery store of Mrs. Cox, at No. 1134 Pine street, was entered and ransacked by burglars. They had effected an entrance by prying open a cellar-door, and from the cellar forcing their way into the upper part of the house. A quantity of zephyr-work and fine trimmings, amounting in all to about $100, was stolen.

BOAT FOUND.—Last evening the Harbor Police found a yawl-boat in front of Spruce street wharf. When found it was full of water. It is about sixteen feet long, and in good order. It was taken to the dock at the foot of Noble street wharf, where it awaits the identification of the owner.

PETTY LARCENY.—Last night the yard attached to the premises occupied by Messrs. Rickert & Co. was entered by some enterprising thief, and robbed of a push-cart. The cart had the name of "Rickert & Co." stamped upon the bottom.

A NEW MEMBER OF THE BAR.—On motion of the Hon. W. A. Porter, Mr. Robert Porter Deckert, one of our most talented young townsmen, was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas and District Court as a counsellor and attorney-at-law.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS—A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.—These pills are composed of various roots and herbs, including a small proportion of Mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectua ly as b ue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which of en follow the use of the latter.

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ECONOMY IN FUEL.—It is seldom any new article introduced to the public wins its way into popular favor as rapidly or as effectually as the celebrated stove patented, manufactured, and sold by Mr John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street. All who have tried this cook stove of Mr. Clark's are delighted with the admirable manner in which it operates. Mr. Clark tells his customers p ainly that it is the best cook stove ever invented; that for all kinds of baking and cooking purposes it is unequalled; that it is more durable and convenient than any other stove in use; that its price is more moderate; that it consumes but the small quantity of *one ton of coal in six months* in doing the cooking, heating, and boiling of a large family, all of which he warrants to be as represented. The fact, therefore, that no complaints have been made is the best possible evidence that, strong as are the representations of Mr. Clark respecting his popular stoves, they are strictly true. We recommend all our readers who have not yet done so to give this stove a trial.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, shortness of Breath, failing Strength, and wasting of Flesh—the *avant courriers* of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

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John Pierpont: My Garden; Borneo and Rajah Brooke; Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books; Katharine Morn; The Sword of Bolivar; Through Broadway; My Heathen at Home; A Friend; The Singing School Romance; Autumn Song; The Fall of Austria; Reconstruction; Reviews and Literary Notices.

Among the contributors to this number are R. W. Emerson, J. T. Trowbridge, H. F. Tuckerman, John Neal, C. C. Hazewell, Rev. G. Reynolds, the author of "Hermman," and J. W. Palmer.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1867.

In addition to frequent contributions from the regular staff of writers for the Atlantic, comprising many of the best names in American literature, the volumes for 1867 will contain the following features of special interest:—

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES will contribute a romance of New England life, a story of the present, entitled "The Guardian Angel," to extend through the year.

JAMES PARTON will furnish a series of Biographical Papers, and of Industrial Articles upon prominent and peculiar American manufactures.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will write during the year regularly. His contributions will consist both of prose and poetry.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who is about to visit Europe, will send from there a series of sketches of "The By-Ways of Europe." Mr. Taylor will also furnish during the year other sketches in prose upon miscellaneous topics.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON will supply several of those charming sketches of out-door life, and natural scenery, which have made him so acceptable a contributor in years past.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Author of "The Man Without a Country," "My Double, and How He Undid Me," will contribute several stories and sketches in his peculiar vein.

F. SHELDON and CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY, two of our most brilliant writers, will furnish regularly for the Magazine articles of a popular character.

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The Little Man of the Mountain, by Elsie Teller, with full-page colored illustrations; The Four Seasons, by Lucretia P. Hale, with four illustrations; A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Willy Ely's Christmas Tree, by L. D. Nichols; The Birthday Box, a Parlor Drama, by A. Hartlie; Little Pussy Willow, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; Lawrence's Lesson, by J. T. Trowbridge; Birdie's Christmas Day, by Margaret T. Canby; Pictures and Poets, with four full-page illustrations; Skating Song, by Emily H. Miller, set to music by H. M. T.; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1867.

The editorial conduct of the Magazine will be the same as that which has been so acceptable thus far.

The list of Contributors will include, as heretofore, the names of the most distinguished writers of the country, and the publishers will continue to rely for illustrations upon the assistance of the best Artists and Draughtsmen. Among the particular matters of interest that relate to the new volume may be mentioned the following:—

THE LEADING STORY of the year will be contributed by REV. ELIJAH KELLOGG, the author of the celebrated "Speech of Spartacus to the Gladiators," etc., and will be a vivid picture of the life of American boys and girls a century ago, preserving the history of customs and manners which are now forgotten or unknown, and enlivened with anecdote and incident.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE after completing "Little Pussy Willow," will contribute regularly "ROUND-THE-WORLD JOE," the popular contributor to the old "Schoolmate," will furnish a series of articles of adventures and observation in foreign countries.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S tales of distant lands will be continued.

Mrs. A. M. DIAZ has written several articles, which will be found especially entertaining.

"AUNT FANNY" has supplied several stories, which will be printed during the year.

P. H. C. will give several more of his favorite Lessons in Magic, some of which will take up a different class of experiments from those that have been previously explained.

MUSIC.—Each Number of the next volume will contain a song, composed expressly for "Our Young Folks." These songs will be written by EMILY HUNTINGDON MILLER, and each will be especially adapted to the month in which it appears.

Contributions will also be occasionally furnished by H. W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, J. G. Whittier, Captain Mayne Reid, T. B. Aldrich, and other well-known and favorite writers.

The Publishers will spare neither trouble nor expense in giving the best illustrations which can be obtained. Full-page Engravings from designs by Ladies and Gentlemen, will be given regularly, and Colored Illustrations will be frequently supplied.

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J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

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NUMBER XCIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

November.

Monday, 12.—Dentists in convocation at the Diligent Engine Hall, to resist the demands of the Vulcanite Company. A great deal of jaw other than india-rubber was tested in the Convention.

Tuesday, 13.—Wool-Growers in Convention at Cleveland. The members were particularly severe upon the *seether*, for such a great cry in reference to the meeting, and so little wool.

Wednesday, 14.—First City Troop commence a lawsuit to recover an autograph letter of Washington, thanking the troop for their first turn-out on the Fourta of July, when Fourth of Julys were more dangerous than now.

Thursday, 15.—Grand and lofty tumbling by the leading Democratic papers throughout the country. They turn a summersault over the nigger at one bound, and land on the side of universal suffrage.

Friday, 16.—John B. Gough lectures in New York for the benefit of the prize-fighters, O'Neil, Gardner, and other ex-pounders of that city. He is recompensed by a large "bunch of fives" in his pocket-book.

Saturday, 17.—SERIES COLUMN DAY.—The Editor having watched for the "Meteoric Shower" all the week, has concluded that the stars do not intend to follow the *Fall* fashions this year.

IMPORTANT LETTER

FROM A

MEMBER OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

On the "Meteoric Shower."

MR. SERIES EDITOR:—We stayed up last Tuesday night, according to the recommendations of the Astronomers and the Director of the Police and Fire Telegraph, to see the "stars fall," according to the words of the latter functionary; but in the words of the former, the "Meteoric Shower." I have heretofore found no difficulty in sitting up to get the election returns, but to sit up till 3, or perhaps 5 o'clock in the morning, to see such an unexciting object as a star fall, and no money in it, required one to be in the spirit—or, more matter-of-fact speaking, the spirit in him. The following "diary" which I kept of this important astronomical event, will do to refer to in all future time, as well for the Philosopher as for the Director of the Fire and Police Telegraph:—

Ten o'clock P. M.—Mary commenced setting the table in the Library previous to making observations in reference to the stars. I asked her for the key of the sideboard, in case I could not find my opera-glasses, that I might look there for them. Did look there, and removed some other glasses to the table. We did not see the opera-glasses. Looked out of the window; saw but one star in the street—Policeman 28.

Eleven o'clock P. M.—Door-bell rings. Arrival of Ned, who came, according to promise, to watch the stars with me. Ned thinks they are best seen through "smoked glass," as the sight otherwise might hurt our eyes. We therefore lighted our cigars, and began to smoke the glasses, also the window curtains. Looked out of the window; even "Star 28" had disappeared. Ned suggested that we try

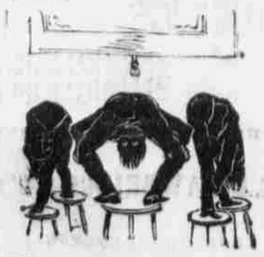
LOOKING THROUGH GLASSES.

Twelve o'clock, midnight.—We are now joined by Aleck, who is of the opinion that the stars might fall a few hours in advance, and that we had better watch very closely the first hours of the morning. Aleck was shown the glasses we had prepared for that purpose, and looked through one of them. We heard a noise, and all rushed to the window, and there was

ONE FALLEN STAR

in charge of policemen Nos. 28 and 40, which Ned was said was a Meet-her (hic) display on the part of the city stars. We all turned away from the sight, and Aleck proposed that we should go through some calculations, and examine the glasses best adapted to the purposes of our present observations, and passed a glass to me for my inspection. After examining the glasses, looked out of the window again, and found the atmosphere quite *hazy*.

One o'clock A. M.—It becomes more certain, from the phosphorescent appearance of things out of doors, that the stars or something is going to fall. Ned suggests that we all look out of the window,



AS THE ARTISTS DO AT THEIR PICTURES,

and see if we can discover anything in the heavens of a peculiar character. After standing, if it might be called standing, in that position for over a quarter of an hour, Aleck said he saw something that looked to him like

THE CONSTELLATION OF THE "GREAT BEAR," OR "JOB'S COFFIN."

We all finally saw it, when it sank suddenly below the horizon and disappeared. We got down from our positions, feeling a little unsteady from over-exertion in the cause of science, when we again returned to examine our glasses, found them empty, filled them, and again commenced operations.

Two o'clock A. M.—Things becoming more hazy, both indoors and out, evidences of the "meteoric display" beginning to thicken, as also does the atmosphere in our room. The glasses now are all sufficiently smoked, and the whisky even tastes smoky (the whisky was used for cleaning the glasses). Aleck called my attention to the street lamps, which began to "shoot;" and other things in the street, and the lights in the room, begin to manifest signs of unsteadiness. I held on to the chair back while I tried to light another cigar. A strong haze around the gas-burner prevents me from finding it readily. Ned has gone to sleep, purposing to wake up when the fire-bells strike. Aleck and I determined to set it out.

Three o'clock A. M.—No stars now visible out of the window; we therefore shut the blinds and try our glasses. Aleck says it would be better for the eyes if the glasses were colored. We both color them with a decoction of logwood and other stuff. Both begin to think that we see stars.

THIS IS ABOUT THE TIME WE SHOULD SEE THEM.

Try two more colored glasses, and the display becomes beautiful. Aleck moves a vote of thanks to the Astron (hic) astronomers, and to the Telegra (hic) graph fo-fo (hic) folks for the beau (hic) beautiful displa (hic) ay.

We now think that we hear a ringing in our ears, which we take for the alarm bells, signifying that the "shower" is taking place. We waken up Ned, but we can't find the window; we conclude, therefore, to postpone looking out of doors for the present, and to continue our observations indoors with the colored glasses, as our success heretofore has been altogether in that direction. The bells have ceased ringing. I notice that Aleck, in trying to waken Ned, has himself fallen asleep under the table. I consider the time spent in the investigation of the meteorical phenomena not warranted by the results. More bells ringing, and on opening the blinds I discover them to be on the horse cars, and it is daylight. The clock in the drug store across the way shows it to be twenty minutes past 9 o'clock; the time since 3 o'clock has passed very rapidly, and with Aleck and Ned it is still passing, as their snoring is quite audible in every part of the room, and the atmosphere in the room is still hazy. The chairs and movable furniture bear evidences of a very restless night.

Dear Editor, seriously speaking, I don't think I shall be caught out in another "Meteoric Shower," at any rate without an umbrella, for ever since that one the other night I have felt worse, and Aleck and Ned have not been near the house since; and Mary, my wife, says that they had better not come, as she has a job of "crow picking" for them.

You may print these few notes if you think they will help the cause of science, of which I am a disciple. Your friend, ALLEN BOGGS,

Contributing Member of Franklin Institute.

☞ WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO LAY ON Gold. Those who have had some experience can find a good situation by applying at No. 304 Gold street, up stairs.

It is rather cool, particularly at this season of the year, to think that anybody who is in the habit of laying on gold would be in the want of a situation. When the Indian said, who had tried laying on two or three feathers, that he could not see how white folks could endure a bag full of them, when two or three hurt him, he had a poor idea of luxury; so, we should think, any one would have who should prefer to lay on gold instead of curled hair, or even straw.

GOOD FOR SHARPENING SWORDS.—The European Files of late.

An Italian Commentary upon English Law.—A Venice paper says:—"Sanctified from the time of the Saxons and Plantagenets, no law is ever abrogated in England; there the second son of the opulent lord is a beggar; there the husband may drag his adulterous wife to the market place, with a cord about her neck, and sell her within twenty-four hours; there the punishment of the rod is in full bloom. Is it, under such circumstances, wonderful that the people of England should wish for a thorough civil and political reform?"

A Railway Panic.—A singular panic occurred on the 21st ult., on the Versailles Railway, to a special train heavily laden with visitors from the La Marche steeple chases. Shortly after crossing the river at Ashieres, the engine and carriages came to a standstill, and a sudden terror seizing the passengers, a rush was made to the doors, and in a moment the whole of the passengers scrambled on the track, some jumping from their seats on the roof in their haste to alight, no one, however, knowing of any cause for alarm.

"Letters from Hell."—Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, writes to the papers in reference to the book called "Letters from Hell," which he has announced for publication, that it is not, as some good people have supposed, an irreligious work. It is the production of a Danish clergyman, and has been translated by a clergyman of the Church of England.

A Famous Tailor.—The Paris journals announce the death of M. Legor, the tailor who, it is said, designed and executed the famous grey coat which Napoleon I always wore. From his hands, too, went forth the uniform in which Napoleon was buried at St. Helena.

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

MR. PUNCH, MY DEAR SIR:—

You didn't get a instructiv article from my pen last week on account of my nervous sistim havin underwent a dreffle shock. I got caught in a brief shine of sun, and it utterly upsot me. I was walkin in Regent street one day last week, enjoyin your rich black fog and bracing rains, when all at once the Sun burst out and actooally shone for nearly half an hour steady. I acted promptly. I called a cab and told the driver to run his hoss at a riteful rate of speed to my lodgins, but it wasn't of no avale. I had orful cramps, my apytite left me, and my pults went down to ten degrees below zero. But by careful nussin I shall no doubt recover speedy, if the present sparklin and exhileratin weather continners.

[All of the foregoin is sarcasum.]

It's a slug'lar fack, but I never sot eyes on your excellent British Mooseum till the other day. I've sent a great many peple there, as also to your genial Tower of London, however. It happened thusly:—When one of my excellent countrymen jest arrived in London would come and see me and display a inclination to cling to me too lengthy, thus showin a respect for me which I feel I do not deserve, I would sugjest a visit to the Mooseum and Tower. The Mooseum would ockepy him a day at leest, and the Tower another. Thus I've derived considerable peace and comfort from them noble edifisses, and I hope they will long continner to grace your metropiis. There's my frend Colonel Larkins, from Wisconsin, who I regret to say understands the Jamaica question, and wants to talk with me about it; I sent him to the Tower four days ago, and he hasn't got through with it yit. He likes it very much, and he writes me that he can't never thank me sufficient for directing him to so interesting a bildin. I writ him not to mention it. The Colonel says it is fortnit we live in an intellectooal age which wouldn't countenance such infamus things as occurd in this Tower. I'm aware that it is fashin'ble to compliment this age, but I ain't so clear that the Colonel is altogether right. This is a respectable age, but it's pretty easily riled considerin upon how slight a provycation we who live in it go to cuttin each other's throats, it may perhaps be doubted whether our intellecks is so much massiver than our ancestors' intellecks was, after all.

I allers ride outside with the cabman. I am of humble parentage, but I have (if you permit me to say so) the spirit of the eagle, which chafes when shut up in a four-wheeler, and I feel much eagler when I'm in the open air. So on the mornin on which I went to the Mooseum I lit a pipe, and callin a cab, I told the driver to take me there as quick as his Arabian charger could go. The driver was under the influoence of beer, and narrerly escaped runnin over a aged female in the match trade, whereupon I remonstratid with him. I said, "That poor old woman may be the only mother of a young man like you." Then throwing considerable pathos into my voice, I said, "You have a mother?"

He said, "You be!" I got down and called another cab, but said nothin to this driver about his parents.

The British Mooseum is a magnif'cent free show for the people. It is kept open for the benefit of all.

The humble costymonger, who traverses the busy streets with a cart containin all kinds of vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, etc., and drawn by a spirited jackass—he can go to the Mooseum and reap benefits therefrom as well as the lord of high degree.

"And this," I said, "is the British Mooseum! These noble walls," I continnerd, punching them with my umbreller to see if the masonry was all right—but I wasn't allowd to finish my enthoosiastic remarks, for a man with a gold band on his hat said, in a hash voice, that I must stop pokin the walls. I told him I would do so by all means. "You see," I said, taking hold of the tassel which waved from the man's belt, and drawin him close to me in a confidential way, "You see, I'm looking round this Mooseum, and if I like it I shall buy it."

Instid of larfin hartily at these remarks, which was made in a goakin spirit, the man frowned darkly, and walked away.

I first visited the stuffed animals, of which the gorillers interested me most. These simple-minded monsters live in Afriky, and are believed to be human beins to a slight extent, altho' they are not allowed to vote. In this department is one or two superior giraffes. I never woulded I were a bird, but I've sometimes wished I was a giraffe, on account of the long distance from his mouth to his stummuck. Hence, if he loved beer, one mugful would give him as much enjoyment while goin down as forty mugfuls would ordinary persons. And he wouldn't get intoxicated, which is a beastly way of amusin oneself, I must say. I like a little beer now and then, and when the teetotallers inform us, as they frekently do, that it is vile stuff, and that even the swine shrink from it, I say that it only shows that the swine is a ass who don't know what's good; but to pour gin and brandy down one's throat as freely as though it were fresh milk, is the most idiotic way of goin' to the devil that I know of.

I enjoyed myself very much looking at the Egyptian mummys, the Greek vasis, etc., but it occurd to me there was rayther too many "Roman antiquitys of a uncertin date." Now, I like the British Mooseum, as I said afore, but when I see a lot of erthen jugs and pots stuck up on shelves, and all "of a uncertin date," I'm at a loss to 'zackly determin whether they are a thousand years old or was bought recent. I can cry like a child over a jug one thousand years of age, especially if it is a Roman jug; but a jug of a uncertain date doesn't overwhelm me with emotions. Jugs and pots of a uncertin age is doubtless valiyable property, but, like the debentures of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, a man doesn't want too many of them.

I was debarred out of the great read-in room. A man told me I must apply by letter for admission, and that I must get somebody to testify that I was respectable. I'm a little 'fraid I shan't get in there. Seein a elderly gentleman, with a beneverlent-lookin face, near by, I ventured to ask him if he would certify that I was respectable. He said he certainly would not, but he would put me in charge of a policeman, if that would do me any good. A thought struck me. "I refer you to *Mr. Punch*," I said.

"Well," said a man, who had listened to my application, "you *have* done it now! You stood some chance before." I will get this infamus wretch's name before you go to press, so you can denounce him in the present number of your excellent journal.

The statute of Apollo is a pretty slick statute. A young yeoman seemed deeply impresst with it. He viewed it with silent admiration. At home, in the beautiful rural districks where the daisy sweetly blooms, he would be swearin in a horrible manner at his bullocks, and whacking 'em over the head with a haytork; but here, in the presence of Art, he is a changed bein.

I told the attendant that if the British nation would stand the expens of a marble bust of myself, I would willingly sit to some talented sculpist. "I feel," I said, "that this is a dooty I owe to posterity." He said it was hily prob'l, but he was inclined to think that the British nation wouldn't care to enrich the Mooseum with a bust of me, altho' he ventured to think that if I paid for one myself it would be accepted cheerfully by Madam Tussand, who would give it a prom'nent position in her Chamber of Horrers. The young man was very polite, and I thankt him kindly.

After visitin the Refreshment-room and partakin of half a chicken "of a uncertin age," like the Roman antiquitys I have previsly spoken of, I prepared to leave. As I passed through the animal-room I observed with pane that a benevolint person was urgin the stuff't elephant to accept a cold muffin; but I did not feel called on to remonstrate with him, any more than I did with two young persons of different sexes who had retired behind the Hynosserhoss to squeeze each other's hands. In fack, I rayther approved of the latter proceedin, for it carrid me back to the sunny spring-time of *my* life. I'm in the shear and yeller leaf now; but I don't forgit the time when to squeeze my Betsy's hand sent a thrill through me like follin off the roof of a two-story house; and I never squozed that gentle hand without wantin to do so some more, and feelin that it did me good.

Truly yours, ARTEMUS WARD.

—John E. Owens began an engagement in Cincinnati this week. His opening house was a crusher.

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FALL TRADE,

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Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.

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All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

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1000 Hats at 75 cents.

500 Hats at $1·00.

500 Hats at $2·00.

In Gladiator, Turban, Bistori, La Catalina, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

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At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

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LARGE POSITIVE SALE 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC. ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit.

On Wednesday,
November 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of seasonable and desirable goods.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 600 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, OF THE IMPORTATION OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD, by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday next,
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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

SPECIAL SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
20th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a general assortment of Silver-Plated Ware, comprising Tea sets Trays, Urns, Revolving Butter Dishes, Castors, Goblets, etc etc.
Open for examination on Monday morning. 11 17 2t

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS PASTELS AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, belonging to the American Art Gallery New York, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,
November 21, 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock each evening.

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FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
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THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR SALE, 20 feet front, No. 1105 Callowhill street. In complete order. Modern conveniences. Possession at once. Price low. Apply to GUMMEY & SON,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Eleventh street cars pass near the door. 11 15 3t*

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE Dwelling, N. W. corner of Eighteenth street and Delancy place. Lot 26 feet on Delancy place, 86 feet on Eighteenth street. Inquire on the premises. 11 17 2t*

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE—170 ACRES, fifty miles south of Philadelphia, one and a half miles off two depots on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad; 4000 peach trees, fourth year's growth. Must be sold. Address
BRIGHT & SON,
11 13 15 17 3t* Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTS.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ENERGETIC AND influential MEN to join the advertiser, or to assist him in completing the formation of a company, having a special charter from this State. Address C. S. M., Box 1897, Philadelphia Post Office. 11 16 2t*

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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
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Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
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every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
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S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property, viz.:—

About 10,000 Axes; 13,500 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 10,000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.
These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by Hunt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT

7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1900 pairs Trowsers—black. All new goods.
Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope, Rags, etc.
Bed Sacks,	
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By command of
General D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
11 6 11t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.:—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres,
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns,
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, mod. 1842, Cal 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal 56
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P. M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from January 1, 1867, to July 30, 1868, viz.:—

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap; and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations, and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 31 w4t Major and Quartermaster.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
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5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Scare Military.

From the Tribune.

Five military gentlemen, named Curtis, Hinon, Bennett, Morse, and Dudley, have issued a proclamation inviting an army to assemble in Washington on the 1st proximo, by its presence to honor and assure protection to the loyal majority in the Thirty-ninth Congress"—"to show how stern loyalty can rebuke treason," "to prove that the threats of a treacherous Executive against the legislative branch of the Government cannot intimidate a free people;" and this call, which can hardly be very important whatever may be the response to it, has thrown the *National Intelligencer* into such a state of mind that we do not believe, if put to the familiar test, that it could pronounce its own name without stuttering. It is "pained," it is also "shocked." It finds in this call the project of "an establishment *en permanence* of an organized force to be subject to the orders of Congress." It fears that "disastrous calamities are impending over our beloved country," although it takes the precaution to add that "Heaven only knows" what they are. "Butler, Wade, and Forney" are the Danton, Robespierre, and Marat of the enterprise, and each of them is to carry in his red right hand a "sword smoking with the bloody execution." And all this because five members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union have called a Convention to be held in Washington on the 1st of December!

Let us be calm! Let us, in such a tremendous emergency, leave hysterics to the naturally hysterical sex! Let us remember, in the first place, the character of the men to whom this appeal is addressed. Admitting it to be sinister in its purposes, although nothing like this has been proved against it, what is there in the character of the American volunteer, as exhibited through several years of bloody civil war, which authorizes the *National Intelligencer*, or any other newspaper, to publish these suspicions, or to presuppose that, if this committee desien mischief, the veterans of the republic will be made its blind and unquestioning tools? —that troops who have fought and bled for the law, its support and its supremacy, will be among the first to discard it?—that the champions of order will be ready, upon the least invitation, to inaugurate anarchy?—that the upholders of the Government through the dreary days of doubt and disaster will plot for the return of confusion, and become themselves Rebels against the Constitution? *Prima facie*, the very suspicion is itself an insult. No matter what may be the motives or the designs of D. S. Curtis and the others, although we do not suppose that they mean any harm, what reason is there for apprehending that any considerable number of our retired soldiers will be betrayed into acts of folly and of crime?—that the "ferocious" Forney, the still more "ferocious" Wade, and the inexpressibly "ferocious" Butler, have only to commane an attack upon the White House, the lanternization of the President, the confiscation and immediate consumption of his Excellency's small stores—have only to speak, however foolishly or wickedly, to be obeyed? Forney may have a mightily persuasive way of his own, Wade's talents may be of a peculiarly seductive character, and Butler a perfect Napoleon in magnetizing divisions and regiments; but that either of them, or all three together, can use the late army, or any part of it, in forwarding destructive and disorganizing projects, we do not believe, they do not believe, and nobody in the possession of his senses believes. Whatever strength they may have is in their fidelity to law; and the least attempt to employ the military power of the land for their own selfish or ambitious purposes would leave them without the power of a corporal, the laughing-stock of gods above and of men below. Congress itself would disdain to be assisted by such auxiliaries, by such defenders; and the simple and ignominious end of the speculation would be, that Mr. Forney and his two friends would be marched to the round house in the custody of the very troops upon whose credulity they had so imprudently relied.

Of course, there is a barely possible mischief in the suggestions themselves of the *Intelligencer*. Conscience, it is said, makes cowards, and the President and his advisers know best what violent designs, provocative of violence in return and in self defense, they may have entertained and nourished. Whatever apprehensions may be well founded, arise solely from Mr. Johnson's ill-considered after-dinner attacks upon Congress. They spring naturally from the idea, which he has done nothing to discourage, that it is claiming powers which, by the provisions of the Constitution, do not belong to it; and that, in some way, by the strong arm of Presidential authority, the representatives of the people must be, and ought to be, checkmated in their determination to pass laws of which Mr. Johnson did not approve. Hence those rumors which have filled the minds of the people with indefinite fears; hence those rapid deductions from the President's swashy speeches which have put the republic earnestly upon its guard; hence the growing conviction of the community that there is nothing too absurd, nothing too dangerous, nothing too unprecedented, to be included in what is called the President's "policy." That officer now pleases to assume the part of injured innocence. Let him possess his soul in peace. His life is not in the smallest danger, and Congress will take care that all the laws are obeyed. After the "pain" and "shock" of the late elections, his Excellency ought not to be frightened by such a simple matter as Mr. R. J. Hinton's military convention.

The Atlantic Telegraphic Enterprise and its Promoters.

From the Times.

The story of the Atlantic Telegraph, as told by Mr. Field at the banquet given in his honor on Thursday evening, will be read with increasing interest as years pass by, and as the names of those who have been most prominent in the great work become, as we doubt not they will become, historical.

It is not an easy, and it is always a delicate task, to be the historian of one's own achievements. Mr. Field, however, in his deeply interesting narrative, has succeeded in grouping the main incidents of an enterprise, or rather a series of enterprises, extending over thirteen years, and of which he has been one of the foremost promoters, without in any way violating good taste, or claiming for himself personally more than his full due.

He has been careful and conscientious in bringing into the foreground of his story the names of most, it not all, of those energetic, hopeful, and liberal-minded men on both sides of the Atlantic who did most essential service in the early and disheartening days of the undertaking. He has revived, not inopportunely, many almost forgotten facts in the beginning of the enterprise, when all the talent and industry employed, and all the capital embarked in the scheme, belonged to this country.

Few people, we dare say, will now recollect, it, indeed, they have ever heard, that over a million of dollars were expended by a few New York gentlemen on lines intended to connect the western terminus of the cable with the great Atlantic cities, before a single penny was subscribed in England for the line proper. The labors of those three first years, in presence of the completed work, may now appear insignificant; but we can readily believe Mr. Field's statement that they were years of care, anxiety, incessant labor, and frequent disappointment.

It need not, however, be overlooked, since the memories of that period have been thus recalled, that, aside from the natural and legitimate causes of difficulty and trouble which the New York and Newfoundland company had to encounter, their policy of buying off the legislative support promised to the projected Labrador rival line was a serious error, and brought anything but credit to those concerned in it. We do not know how much of the first subscribed capital of the Company was appropriated to this questionable purpose; but we are satisfied that it would have been a gain rather than a loss to the pioneers in Atlantic telegraphy, had one or two or half-a-dozen competitors been allowed—if they found the means—to enter the field by other routes. Much valuable time, and, we doubt not, much valuable money also, were spent in preventing other charters from being granted. The fear of excessive competition in intercontinental telegraph lines may have been not altogether unnatural twelve years ago. But if the Directors of the pioneer Company could have foreseen what a long road they had themselves to travel before their adventure should be found a success, they would certainly have used their means to better purpose than blocking the way for similar experiments by other ocean routes.

The public as yet know too little of the recently projected line by way of the Antilles, or of the capital and energy by which it is sustained, to judge of its early success under its present management. But no one doubts that not only can a Southern Ocean line to Europe be made profitable, but that others by way of the Azores and Madeira, and still others via Labrador, Iceland, the Faroe Isles, and the Hebrides, will be built at no distant day. If one incorporated company should fail, another will take its place, and these companies will be multiplied until we shall have a healthy competition.

The line from the Pacific coast, through Northern Asia, which will shortly connect us with Eastern Europe, will relieve some of the pressure on the Atlantic cables. But any number of additional lines for which capital can be found in this or the next generation, will, we take it, only tend to an infusion of vigor, spirit, and liberality into those first established. Mr. Field himself has made a satisfactory statement confirmatory in an indirect way of our prediction. After the cable had been in operation for but three months, the Directors found themselves in a position to reduce their tariff by one-half. In a few months more, Mr. Field believes, the Company will be in a position to make their charges one-quarter of what they were originally. To accommodate the increased custom which this will bring to the cable, the double line will have to be worked night and day. And it is evident that the Directors already contemplate the probability of their being compelled to build new lines at a not distant date. While every one will rejoice to find the original enterprisers in Atlantic telegraphy abundantly recompensed for their energy, resolution, long endurance, and heavy outlay of capital, it will be for the interest of the public that they should not be the only news-carriers on the great Atlantic highway. We feel more deeply every day the baneful effect of monopolies in our internal lines of communication. And we are admonished on all hands to see that a limit is somewhere set to the amalgamation and consolidation of great corporations.

New ocean lines, if honestly and liberally managed, will each, as it comes into existence, create a business for itself. Every step, such as Mr. Field suggests, in the process of cheapening the rates, will only be followed by a corresponding accumulation of custom; and we do not see what limit may be set, even within the lifetime of the present generation, to the income of at least half-a-dozen well-managed intercontinental lines.

The great banquet in honor of Mr. Field was an acknowledgment fairly due to his enterprise, courage, and manly endurance. If some of his injudicious friends have shown an anxiety for the elevation of his name and credit, which was not at all necessary, and which was sometimes indiscreet, the merchants and other leading citizens who have joined in this testimonial have only given a just recognition to services which have been so far beyond the range of ordinary enterprise. Mr. Field is entitled to claim for himself the credit of having secured for his country a fair share of the honor which so grand an achievement carries with it. There is no doubt, moreover, that every one of those accomplished and worthy Englishmen who were associated with Mr. Field from the first adventure in 1857 down to the present time, do full justice to their American co-laborer, and heartily acknowledge their indebtedness for his vigorous resolution and his unflinching devotion to the great task they had jointly undertaken.

Mr. Speaker Colfax and the Next Session of Congress.

From the Herald.

Before Mr. Speaker Colfax leaves his Western home to resume his duties at Washington, he should sit down quietly in front of the fire and devote an hour or more to serious thought upon the responsibilities of his position. A clever smart, active man, he was a very good printer and a very good editor of a little country paper in a little country town in Indiana; but as the Speaker of the House of Representatives he has been almost a failure. In spite of the complimentary resolutions passed at the close of the last session of Congress, and in spite of the fulsome eulogies of the partisan press, and in spite of his election to the next Congress by a very handsome vote, his comparative failure is a fact which cannot be denied. The complimentary resolutions were a matter of course, the praises of the partisan press are bestowed indiscriminately, and his re-election was only a ripple in the overwhelming deluge of Republican majorities; and when he comes to subject himself to a critical examination by the firelight, he must admit that hitherto he has done a great deal of mischief as Speaker of the House, and that he has established no solid reputation for ability and impartiality.

The present lamentable contest between the President and Congress is due in a great measure to the incapacity and the errors of Mr. Speaker Colfax. When the last session commenced, the President and Congress were in practical accord. In his message the President stated very clearly what he had done towards reconstructing the Union, and then turned the whole subject over to Congress, adding a few suggestions which Congress has since embodied in its legislation. The ultra radicals or Jacobins, led by Mr. Thad. Stevens, at once entered upon a political crusade against the President, but this amounted to nothing until the President was provoked into retaliatory animadversions. The origin of the trouble was the use of vulgar and abusive language towards the President by Stevens, Ingersoll, and other Jacobins. When they called him a traitor, a Rebel, a usurper, and "the man at the other end of the avenue," and threatened him with the axe and the halter, it required a more placid temper than the President possesses to resist the temptation to reply in equally violent terms. But the President spoke unofficially at a mass meeting, while the radical Congressmen spoke officially during the sessions of the House, and with the sanction of the Speaker. That sanction Mr. Speaker Colfax had no right to give. At the first unparliamentary word it was his duty to call the offending member to order. He knew that it was contrary to the rules of the House, to parliamentary law everywhere, and to the ordinary etiquette among gentlemen, for him to permit the President of the United States to be aoused, slandered, and ridiculed in Congress, and he should have interfered immediately. Had the discussions in Congress been properly conducted, there would have been none of this personal feeling in regard to President Johnson which has already disgraced us before the world. Mr. Speaker Colfax was placed in the chair to take care that the debates were properly conducted, and none of the present animosity would have existed had he performed his duty.

After this brief glance at the faults of his past career, we now invite Mr. Speaker Colfax to consider how he is to behave in the future. When Congress again assembles he will find his duty more difficult than ever. Abuse, growing by what it feeds upon, has now attained to a sublimity of audacity. Congressman Bingham, who vowed not to give sleep to his eyes nor slumber to his eyelids until he had prepared articles of impeachment against the President, is already at Washington prosecuting his disgraceful work. It is even stated that he will attempt to show that President Johnson was accessory to Lincoln's assassination. In any other country the man who would utter so outrageous a calumny would be branded and pilloried; but here, where Bingham is backed by Jacobins as insane as himself, the slanderer may be exalted into a temporary hero by his partisans, no matter how deeply all intelligent and patriotic men may grieve. But this will give Mr. Speaker Colfax an opportunity to atone for all his past errors. Let him resolve that the parliamentary rules shall be strictly enforced during the next session of Congress, and that the President shall be referred to only in the most respectful terms. Men make themselves and each other angry by using harsh words, as we have seen in the differences between the President and his former supporters. Now let us see whether the reverse of this rule be not also correct, and whether a better feeling towards the President will not follow a rigid observance of the proprieties of debate. The President's policy must give place to that of Congress; the recent elections have decided that, and there need be no more controversy about it. The impeachment of the President is an impossibility, for he has done nothing to justify such action, and the Jacobins could not obtain more than a score of votes against him. The only danger is that the shameful scenes of the last session may be renewed, and that either Congress or the President, acting in hot blood, may involve the whole country in a dangerous intestine quarrel. Mr. Speaker Colfax may prevent this. If he allows nothing insulting to be said, then nothing insulting can be answered. We hold him responsible for what has already occurred, and we point out the only way by which he may redeem himself. If he refuses to adopt that course, and lends himself to the plans of the Jacobins, we beg leave to warn him that a Speaker may be punished for gross neglect of duty and incompetence in office.

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NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. second class.....$15
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....15
Every SATURDAY, Starline for
NEW ORLEANS. Direct. NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60 Second cabin..$40. Second class..$2
First cabin..60 Second cabin..40. Second class..25
With unsurpassed accommodations to other ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company De Kraft's Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 16 No. 1028 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H HAMMITT,
Kensington screw Dock.
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 26

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:20 noon, and 7:15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 9:40 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $62·50 each, for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class..... 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class..... 1·00
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold
At 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE
At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Homesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10:15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 2:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. At 10 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE at 7:20 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre, at 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Fort Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars on the second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:25 Noon, and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:45 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:20 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:10 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
6 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania, to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 11 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 8 30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4:10 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLEE, General Sup't, Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:50 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Freight, 5:45 P. M.
Millville at 6:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
9 25 J. VAN LEER SHOLAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALT

WILLCOX & GIBBS' NOISELESS "TWISTED LOOP-STITCH" FAMILY SEWING MACHINES "THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM."

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINE.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES, AT ISLAND PARK TRIAL.

To the Officers of the Union Fairs:—

We, the undersigned, appointed a Special Committee to inspect the merits of the several Sewing Machines entered for Premiums, would respectfully report:—That two machines were entered—the Willcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines.

In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the Agents representing the two Machines to render to your Committee, in writing, the peculiar *points* on which they based their claim of *superiority*, and in testing the machines, each *point* was to be taken separately, and, after a fair trial, adjudged to the best of our ability. Each Agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below.

For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, *thirty-five* distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which were sustained. Whereas, for the Florence Machine, but *ten* were presented, *two* of which were sustained.

After a thorough and impartial trial, your Committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the

FIRST PREMIUM,

On the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of *points* presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantage of a "reversible feed," and using the least *thread*, we award the *Second Premium*.

SIDNEY D. TUCKER,
L. C. CHAMPNEY,
JOSEPH WHEELOCK, } JUDGES.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

LIST OF POINTS

On Which Superiority was Claimed for the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

1. It is the simplest. *Claim Sustained.*
2. It is the least liable to get out of order. *Sustained.*
3. It is the best made machine, every part being an exact duplicate, which is not the case with the Florence. *Sustained.*
4. It is the cheapest. *Sustained.*
5. It runs the stillest. *Sustained.*
6. It runs the easiest. *Sustained.*
7. It runs the fastest. *Sustained.*
8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. *Claim Sustained.*
9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. *Sustained.*
10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. *Sustained.*
11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—It is a fact worthy of remark, that, during the entire trial—which continued without intermission for nearly seven hours—not a stitch was missed, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. No kind of work was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely successful; while neither of these statements can be truly made in favor of the Florence.

12. Its needle is the shortest. *Sustained.*

13. The needle is also *straight*, and less liable to be broken, than one *curved* like the Florence. *Sustained.*

14. It is *bevelled*, and therefore *stronger* than one with a small shank, like the Florence. *Sustained.*

15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it *self-adjusting*, so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was fully conceded by the Florence Agents, so far as relates to the capacity of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine. But they claiming that the Florence Machine has the self-adjusting capacity of the needle also, and a test being called for, a needle was set in the Florence Machine, without the usual adjustment of its point after setting it; and, on attempting to sew with it, the needle was broken at the first stitch. Another needle was then set, with a similar result.

16. It uses but *one thread*, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence. *Sustained.*

17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. *Sustained.*

18. It *makes the "Willcox & Gibbs,"* or *"twisted loop stitch"*—a stitch original with this Machine, and made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to either made by the Florence. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each Machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length, and perform the test-work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in *every* test in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—This claim was also very severely tested in the same manner as the last, and with equally positive results—all in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs Machine.

20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*

21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful. *Sustained.*

22. The seam is always *self-fastened*, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed," or any other complicated device for that purpose. *Sustained.*

23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. *Sustained.*

24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection. *Sustained.*

25. The Machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. *Sustained.*

26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. *Sustained.*

27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence cannot do. *Sustained.*

28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not. *Sustained.*

29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over Machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle-arm, as in the Florence—one of which is its non liability to derangement from alterations of temperature. *Sustained.*

30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. *Sustained.*

31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen and other hard goods. *Sustained.*

32. It has the best hemmers. *Sustained.*

33. It has the best feller. *Sustained.*

34. It has the best braider. *Sustained.*

35. It has the best belt. *Sustained.*

NOTE.—The advantages claimed for the Willcox & Gibbs belt consist in its non-liability to get out of order, and the facility with which it can be shortened when necessary. It was shown that the flat belt is very liable, on a Sewing Machine, by the unequal stretching of its two edges, to get out of adjustment, so as to run to one side of the pulley, causing the Machine to run heavily—a difficulty to which the round belt is never liable, since, as it runs in a groove, it is impossible for it to get out of place.

From the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, September 14, 1865.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, No. 720 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia:—

One of your Sewing Machines has been used in my family for several years. For simplicity and mechanical accuracy of construction, I have seen no Sewing Machine equal to it. The speed and correctness with which it does its work are admirable. It has given, and continues to give, us entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH LEWIS.

NO. 731 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1865.

Messrs. Willcox & Gibbs:—

Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to assure you that your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for upwards of four years, and has given the most entire satisfaction. It performs every variety of work usually required in a family. In my professional intercourse with many families who use your instrument, I have uniformly found that they prefer it to all others; and in no case have heard anything but the highest encomiums in regard to it.

Very truly yours,

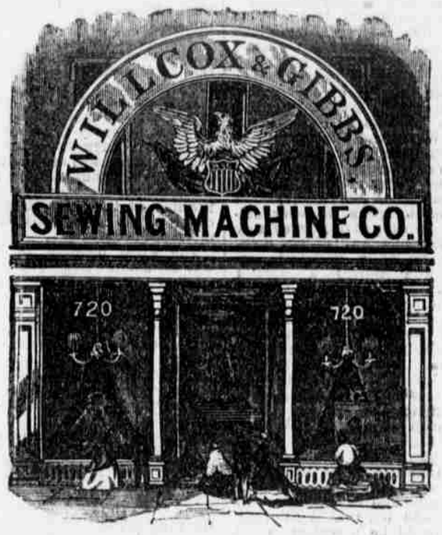
D. GILBERT, M. D.

REFERENCE

To some of the First Families in Philadelphia who have had the Willcox & Gibbs Machines in Use for Five Years and Upwards.

Alexander, John, No. 1935 Arch street.
Arnold, George E. Walnut street, West Phila.
Ashmead, H. B., No. 1522 Girard avenue.
Appleton, Mrs., No. 1709 Arch street.
Baldwin, M. W., No. 1118 Chesnut street.
Barton, Dr. J. Rhea, No. 1326 Chesnut street.
Bailey, E. W., No. 1824 Chesnut street.
Biddle, Mrs J. C., No 1326 Spruce street.
Boker, Mrs. George H., No 1720 Walnut street.
Bullock, Benjamin, No 1726 Spruce street.
Busby, George S., No 24 N. W. Penn Square.
Bourchet, Dr., No. 1533 Arch street.
Broadnent, Samuel, No. 115 N. Twelfth street.
Bussier, J. B., No. 224 Pine street.
Bryan, F. M., No 1822 De Lancey place.
Buist, Robert, No. 922 Market street.
Bunting, S. C., Thirty-eighth and Walnut streets.
Bail, George W., No. 1216 Chesnut street.
Beman, Rev. E. A., No. 225 S. Sixteenth street.
Barker, J. R., No. 927 Clinton street.
Booth J. C. (Professor of Chemistry in U. S. Mint), No. 1813 Pine street.
Brown, J. E., No. 123 N. Ninth street.
Boneal, Thomas L., Darby road.
Baird, M. M. (M. W. Baldwin & Co.), No. 638 N. Tenth street.
Boulton, Edward, No 1826 Wallace street.
Barnes, Rev. A. H., No. 923 Spruce street.
Bispham, Samuel A., No. 459 Marshall street.
Bancroft, Mrs., No. 1723 Vine street.
Buckley, D. Penrose, No 1305 Spruce street.
Collins, Alfred M., No 1900 Plymouth street.
Cuthbert, S., Rittenhouse, W Germantown.
Cope, Mrs E. R., Tulpehocken street, Germantown.
Champion, John B., Germantown.
Carter, Dr., No 1710 Walnut street.
Conrad, Solomon, No. 1613 Green street.
Corson, Dr. C. M., No. 207 N. Seventeenth street.
Chambers, Rev. John, No 1138 Girard street.
Crowell, Rev Mr., No. 7 Merrick street.
Campion, Mrs., No 1702 Walnut street.
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Broad and Pine streets.
Drysdale, Dr. Thomas, No. 1704 Race street.
Evans, George O., No 1606 Mount Vernon street.
Finley, Mrs Charles B., No 208 Washington square.
Fassett, I. W., No 1315 Locust street.
Fagan, John, No 1415 Filbert street.
Fraley, I. M., U. S. Naval Asylum Philadelphia.
Geddard, Mrs. Dr. Paul B., No 1322 Walnut street.
Gilbert, Dr., No. 731 Arch street.
Gilroy, W. L., No. 620 S. Tenth street.
Green, Thomas, No. 42 S. Nineteenth street.
Greeves, Mrs. James F., No 1632 Chesnut street.
Glass, A. F., Washington House.
Hodgson, Mrs., Main st., ab Walnut, Germantown.
Hopkinson, Dr. O., No. 1613 Walnut street.
Hazlehurst, Isaac, No. 1836 Pine street.
Hansell, B., No. 1921 Chesnut street.
Hoopes, Barton, No 624 N. Eighteenth street.
Howell, Mrs. George, No. 1530 Chesnut street.
Harkness, Mrs. M., Chesnut Hill.
Hallowell, W. P., No. 1819 S. Race street.
Hopkins, E. B., Haverford College.
Lewis, William D., No. 1012 Spruce street.
Lea, Henry C., Spruce above Thirty-ninth street.
Lafitte, John L., No. 1729 Pine street.
Lewis, John A., No. 250 S. Sixteenth street.
Lejambre, A., No. 1012 Chesnut street.
Luders, Thomas L., No. 1407 Filbert street.
Lowry, John S., No 408 S. Broad street.
Lloyd, John, No 2025 Vine street.
Lynd, James, No. 516 N. Sixth street.
Pepper, W. P., No. 1730 Chesnut street.
Price, Thomas L., Girard avenue.
Phillips, W. S., No. 1814 Delaney Place.
Robarts, W. S., Germantown.
Rivinus, Dr., No. 1818 Spruce street.
Ralston, Mrs., No 1120 Walnut street.
Ralston, F. W., No 1308 Locust street.
Rodman, Dr. S., No 1127 Arch street.
Rand, A. W., No. 1825 Wallace street.
Randall, Samuel J., No 318 S. Fourth street.
Shinas, Rev. Alexander, Germantown.
Schman, E. W., No 1708 Arch street.
Smith, Ambrose, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Smith, S. Decatur, No. 1822 Pine street.
Starr, Mrs., No. 1414 Arch street.
Sellers, John, Thirty-third and Arch streets.
Sellers, William, No. 1819 Vine street.
Sellers, Coleman, No. 601 N. Eighteenth street.
Snowden, Colonel J. Ross, No. 1200 Walnut street.
Sharpless, H. H. G., No 208 S. Fourteenth street.
Sharpless, Charles L., Chelton Hills.
Stroud, Morris R., No. 1728 Chesnut street.
Scott, Louis A., No. 1609 Walnut street.
Shaw, Captain A. A., No. 1420 N. Eleventh street.
Stewart, Franklin, No. 1212 Cherry street.
Silphman, R. A., No. 1123 Spruce street.
Thompson, J. J., Walnut street, West Philads.
Tavs, Lewis (firm of I. P. Morris & Co.), Germantown.
Thackara, S. W., No. 244 S. Third street.
Vaux, Hon. Richard, No. 1900 Chestnut street.

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,



NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

A uniform standard of Weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

The invention of these Scales, and the improvements that have been from time to time adopted, are the results of many years' close observation and practical experience; and we have brought them to such a degree of accuracy that they are now the

Acknowledged Standard.

We select the following from over two hundred different modifications of our Scales:—

Canal or Weigh-Lock Scales,

From 150 to 500 Tons Capacity.

Railroad Track Scales.

From 10 to 150 Tons Capacity.

Railroad Depot Scales,

From 2 to 6 Tons.

Hay and Cattle Scales,

Constructed of Iron, with steel bearings, and not liable to derangement or damage by exposure to the weather.

Coal Dealers' Scales.

Coal Dealers and others who are about purchasing Scales will do well to examine the evidences upon which we base our claim for superiority.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

MINERS' SCALES,

From 2 to 6 Tons Capacity.

Wheat or Hopper Scales,

Indicating Bushels.

Flour Packing Scales,

For Whole and Half Barrels.

DORMANT WAREHOUSE SCALES,

Set in the floor, and weighing from one half pound to five thousand pounds. Used frequently in small railroad depots and stations; also, in stores, warehouses, forwarding houses, etc. A very desirable, substantial, and perfect Scale.

WHEELBARROW SCALES,

This Scale is designed for Coal Dealers' use, and is graded so as to indicate the weight of the coal, with the tare deducted.

ROLLING-MILL SCALES

With Spring Platform, Vibratory Axle, And Rack or Iron Plate.

These Scales are made so as to secure very great durability when used in foundries, iron houses, and wherever very heavy weighing is required.

PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES.

Various sizes of these Scales are made, with and without wheels, and adapted to every branch of business, and are in daily use in thousands of stores and manufactories in all parts of the world.

CRESSON'S GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. C. M. CRESSON,

LATE MANAGING ENGINEER OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

Manufactured in all Sizes, Suitable for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACTORIES, STORES, DWELLINGS, ETC

BY FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

NO. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

This Gas-Saving Regulator has been in use in this city during the past two years with great success, and we select the following names from among those who are using the Regulator in Philadelphia, and to whom we are allowed to refer:—

UNITED STATES MINT,
UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
GIRARD COLLEGE,
EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
AMERICAN PULP COMPANY,
STATES UNION HOTEL,
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
LA FIERRE HOUSE,
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
PHILADA. GER. & NOR. R. R. CO.,
CAMDEN & AMBOY R. R. CO.,
PHILADA. WIL. & BALT. R. R. CO.,
W. PHILADA. PASS. RAILWAY CO.,
FARMER'S CORNUCOPIA,
WILLIAM WELSH, ESQ.,
WILLIAM MANN, ESQ.,
ALAN WOOD, ESQ.,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, ESQ.,
ISAAC C. PRICE, ESQ.,
JAMES D. WETHAM, ESQ.
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA CLUB HOUSE,
UNION CLUB HOUSE,
CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
AMERICAN METRE COMPANY,
CONCERT HALL BILLIARD ROOM,
SHRACK & BRUCE'S BILLIARD ROOM,
JAMES PALMER'S BILLIARD ROOM,
WILLIAM CARR & CO.,
R. & W. C. BIDDLE & CO.,
JAMES S. EARLE, ESQ.,
E. W. CLARK, ESQ.,
E. N. WRIGHT, ESQ.,
JOSEPH HARRISON JR., ESQ.,
B. HOMER, ESQ.,
J. B. COWPERTHWAIT, ESQ.,
S. A. MERCER, ESQ.,
MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
EVENING BULLETIN,
PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER,
MASSEY, COLLINS & CO.,
THOMPSON BLACK & SON

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM C. A. WALBORN, ESQ., POSTMASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7, 1866.—Messrs. FAIRBANKS & EWING, No 715 Chesnut street—Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request, I herewith hand you a statement showing the amount of gas consumed at this office during the three months from January 23, 1865, to April 25, 1865, inclusive, and from January 23, 1866, to April 25, 1866, inclusive, in order to show the saving effected by the CRESSON GAS REGULATOR attached to our metre on February 12, 1866:—

1865.	
January 23 to February 23	242,800 cubic feet,
February 24 to March 28	238,400 "
March 28 to April	192,800 "
	674,000 cubic feet.
1866.	
January 23 to February 19	281,000 cubic feet.
February 19 to March 28	132,600 "
March 28 to April 25	136,300 "
	436,900 cubic feet.

Thus showing a saving in 1866 over 1865 of 187,100 cubic feet Of gas, which, at $3 50 per thousand (including United States tax, 30 per M.) is a saving in money of $617 43. During the three months of 1866 the Regulator was attached to the metre, but seventy-one days, having been placed there on the 12th of February, and the account taken to the 25th of April. The above statement is taken from the bills as paid to the Gas Company.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

AT OUR SCALE WAREHOUSE

Can be seen a test apparatus to show the changes of street pressure and its action upon the Regulator, and also to demonstrate the amount of saving effected by the Regulator.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Counter Platform Scales,

With Short Pillar; Capacity 240 Pounds.

UNION, OR FAMILY SCALES,

Combining the advantage of a Counter and Platform Scale; capacity 240 pounds.

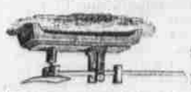
GROCERS' SCALES.

Capacity one-half ounce to sixty-three pounds.

EVEN BALANCE SCALES

OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

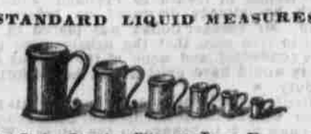
U. S. POST OFFICE SCALES.



We are prepared to furnish to the trade, and at Retail, the Post Office Balance, adopted by the Government, packed securely in single boxes.

STANDARD DRY MEASURES,

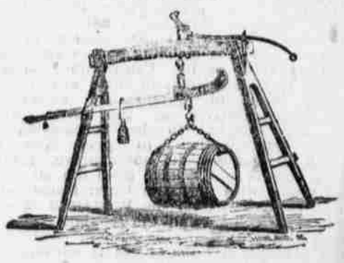
STANDARD LIQUID MEASURES,



For State, County, City, or Town Use, and Adjusted to the Standard of the United States.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS AND FRAMES,



With Hooks, Bottoms, etc., complete, for every description of weighing.

FINE GOLD AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES

In great variety, for the use of Banks, Brokers, Jewellers, Etc. Etc.

Also,

Druggists' Scales of every modification.

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

Circular Pamphlets, with cuts and full description of all the different modifications of our Scales can be had on application at our WAREHOUSE in this City.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No 119. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST

HAVE MADE A GREAT

EDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

11 6tf

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling

AT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

9 14 thstn6mrp

CARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE FIRST QUALITY

LYONS VELVETS.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FULL LINE OF SILKS.

FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

11 2 mws

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5 25 per pair (these have been selling at $7 50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7 50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; Crib Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of this set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS

HUNTING COATS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION,

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, 81 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 33 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair

10 23

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE,

Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.

FLANNELS.

All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1 40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.

CANTON FLANNELS,

Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.

BLANKETS.

Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6 75, $7, $7 50, $8 50, etc. etc.

MUSLINS.

Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached and unbleached, from 20c up; Pillow-case Muslin, 33c., etc

BALMORALS.

Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, $1 65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2.

MERINO GOODS.

Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1 55, $1 62½, etc.

GLOVES.

Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy lined Silk Gloves.

FANCY GOODS.

From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices of my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1 12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1 25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1 25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1 25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1 50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1 50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has received just his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable nd Fashionable]

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CENTS'

PRINTED LINEN

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NEW STYLES,

JUST OPENED,

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

The largest Stock of

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. [9 17 t12 31rp

COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' Fleeced Hose, at 48, 65, and 68 cents.
Gents' Fleeced Half Hose 55 cents
Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 45, 55, 62 cents.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1 50 to $4 00.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2 87 to $5 00.
Gents' Domestic Vests and Pants, 87 cents.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3 00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.

8 13 ws3m

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1 50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Block Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, nd Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Buriaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 N s. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER

OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, CORDED SILK, POULT DE SOIE, GRO DE NAPS,
BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, MANTUA RIBBONS,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.

A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in

CLUNY, VALENCIENNES, APPLIQUE, ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,
POINT, THREAD, GUIMPURE, BLACK THREAD, HONITON, Etc.

INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.

Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,

Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,

Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,

WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.

First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 929stuth

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $1 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75 usual price $5 50
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices.

[11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,

No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

No. 40 North NINTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, P.

Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL."

8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 15 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

R. LAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight.)

FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino

UNDER-CLOTHING.

10 9tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

JUST OPENED,

A LARGE VARIETY

OF

Colored Sunday-School Cards,

VARYING IN PRICE FROM

12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.

FOR SALE AT

MRS. J. HAMILTON'S

Book Store,

11 8 thstulm) No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. Printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

THE YOUNG J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1705 North Eleventh Street. 11 12 6t*

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

AN ADMIRABLE BIOGRAPHY.

GUROWSKI.

The Chevalier—Statesman—Politician—His Curious Career and Remarkable Eccentricities—The Odd Man of His Age.

The late Count Gurowski came to this country from France in November, 1849, and resided at first in New York. He made his appearance at Boston, I think, in the latter part of 1850, and, being well introduced by letters from men of note in Paris, was received with attention in the highest circles of society. Among his friends at this period were Prescott, Ticknor, Longfellow, Lowell, Parker, Sumner, Felton, and Everett—the last named of whom was then President of Harvard University. The eccentric appearance and character of the Count, of course, excited curiosity, and gave rise to many idle rumors, the most popular of which declared him to be a Russian spy, though what there was to spy in this country, where everything is published in the newspapers, or what the Czar expected to learn from such an agent, nobody undertook to explain. The phrase was a convenient one, and, like many others equally senseless, was currently adopted because it seemed to explain the incomprehensible; and certainly, to the multitude, no man was ever less intelligible than Gurowski.

To those, however, who cared for precise information, the French and German periodicals of the day, in which his name frequently figured, furnished sufficient to determine his social and historical status. From authentic sources it was soon learned that he was the head of a distinguished noble family of Poland; that he was born in 1805, and had taken part in the great insurrection of 1831 against the Russians, for which he had been condemned to death, while his estates were confiscated and assigned to a younger brother, who had remained loyal to the Czar. It was known also that at Paris, where he had found refuge, he had been a special favorite of Lafayette and of the leading republicans, and an active member of the Polish Revolutionary Committee, till, in 1835, he published "La Verite sur la Russie," in which work he maintained that the interests of Poland and of all the other Slavic countries would be promoted by absorption into the Russian empire, and union under the Russian Czar. This book drew upon him the indignant denunciation of his countrymen, who regarded it as a betrayal of their cause, and led to the revocation of his sentence of death, and to an invitation to enter the service of Nicholas. He accordingly went to St. Petersburg in 1836, where his sister had long resided, personally attached to the Empress, and in high favor at the imperial court. He was employed at first in the private chancery of the Emperor, and afterwards in the Department of Public Instruction, in which he suggested and introduced various measures tending to Russianize Poland by means of schools and other public institutions. He seems for some years to have been in favor, and on the high road to power and distinction. In 1844, however, he fled from St. Petersburg secretly, and took refuge at the court of Berlin. He was pursued, and his extradition demanded of the Prussian Government. What his offense was I have never learned, but can readily suppose that it was only a too free use of his tongue, which was at all times uncontrollable, and was always involving him in difficulties wherever he resided. He was quite as likely to contradict and snub the Czar as readily as he would the meanest peasant, and, for that matter, even more readily. His flight from Russia caused a good deal of discussion in the Continental newspapers, and it is certain that for some reason or other strong and pertinacious efforts were made by the Russian Government to have him delivered up. The Czar had at that time great influence over the Court of Berlin, and Gurowski was at length privately requested by the Prussian Government, in a friendly way, to relieve them of embarassment by withdrawing from the kingdom. He accordingly went to Heidelberg, and afterwards to Munich, and for two years subsequently was a Lecturer on Political Economy at the University of Berne, in Switzerland. At a later period he visited Italy, and for a year previous to his arrival in this country had resided in Paris. Besides his first work on Panslavism, already mentioned he had published several others in French and German, which had attracted considerable attention by the force and boldness of their ideas, and the wide range of erudition displayed in them. Finally, it became known to those who cared to inquire, that one of his brothers, Ignatius Gurowski, was married to an infanta of Spain, whom I believe he had persuaded to elope with him; that Gurowski himself was a widower, with a son in the Russian navy, and a daughter married in Switzerland; and that some compromise had been made about his confiscated estates by which his "loyal" brother had agreed to pay him a slender annual allowance, which was not always punctually remitted.

Such was the substance of what was known, or at least of what I knew and can now recall, of Gurowski, soon after his arrival in Boston, sixteen years ago. He came to Massachusetts, I think, with some expectation of becoming connected with Harvard University as a lecturer or professor, and took up his residence in Cambridge in lodgings in a house on Main street, nearly opposite the College Library. In January, 1851, he gave, at President Everett's house, a course of lectures upon Roman jurisprudence, of which I have preserved the following syllabus, printed by him in explanation of his purpose:—

"Count de Gurowski proposes to give Six Lectures upon the Roman Jurisprudence, or the Civil Law, according to the following syllabus:

"As the history of the Roman Law is likewise the history of the principle of the *Right (das Recht)* as it exists in the consciousness of men, and of its outward manifestation as a law in an organized society; a philosophical outline of this principle and of its manifestations will precede.

"The philosophical and historical progress of the notion or conception of the *Right*, through the various moments or data of jurisprudential formation by the Romans. Explanation of the principal elements and facts, out of which was framed successively the Roman law.

"Such are, for instance, the Rannian, the Sabinian, or Quiritian; their influence on the character of the legislation and jurisprudence.

"The peculiarity and the legal meaning of the *jus quiritium*. Explanation or some of its legal rites, as those concerning matrimony, *jus mancipi, in jure cessio*, etc.

"The primitive *jus civile* derived from the *jus quiritium*. Point out the principal social element on which, and through which, the *jus privatum*, connected with the *jus civile*, was developed.

"The primitive difference between both these two kinds of *jus*.

"Other elements of the Roman Civil Law. The *jus gentium*, its nature and origin. How it was conceived by the Romans, and how it acted on the Roman community. Its agency, enlightening, and softening influence on the Roman character, and on the severity of the primitive *jus civile*.

"The nature, the agency of the prætorian or *edictorial* right and jurisprudence.

"A condensed sketch of the Roman civil process. The principal formalities and rules according to the *jus quiritium*, *jus civile*, and the *dicta prætorum*. Difference between the magistrate and the judge.

"The scientific development of the above-mentioned data in the formation of the Roman Law, or the period between Augustus and Alexander Severus. Epoch of the imperial jurisconsults; its character.

"Decline. The codification of the Roman Law, or the formation of the Justinian Code. Sketch of it during the mediæval and modern periods.

"Count Gurowski is authorized to refer to Hon. Edward Everett, Professor Parsons, Professor Parker, William H. Prescott, Esq., Hon. T. G. Cary, Charles Sumner, Esq., Hon. G. S. Hillard, Professor Felton.

"CAMBRIDGE, January 24, 1851."

The lectures were not successful, being attended by only twenty or thirty persons, who did not find them very interesting. The truth is, that few Americans care anything for the Roman law, or for the history of the principle of the *Right (das Recht)*; nor for the Ramnian, Sabinian, or Quiritian jurisprudence; nor whether the *jus civile* was derived from the *jus quiritium*, or the *jus quiritium* from the *jus civile*—nor do I see why they should care. But even if the subject had been interesting in itself, Gurowski's imperfect pronunciation of our language at that time would have insured his failure as a lecturer. He had a copious stock of English words at command; but as he had learned the language almost wholly from books, his accent was so strongly foreign that few persons could understand him at first, except those of quick apprehension and some knowledge of the French and German idioms which he habitually used.

The favor with which Gurowski had been received in the high circles of Boston society soon evaporated, as his faults of temper and of manner, and his rough criticisms on men and affairs, began to be felt. Massachusetts was then in the midst of the great conservative and pro-slavery reaction of 1850, and Gurowski's dogmatic radicalism was not calculated to recommend him to the ruling influences in politics, literature, or society. He denounced with vehemence, and without stint or qualification, slavery and its Northern supporters. Nothing could silence him, nobody could put him down. It was in vain to appeal to Mr. Webster, then at the height of his reputation as a Union saver and great Constitutional expounder. "What do I care for Mr. Webster," he said on some occasion when the Fugitive Slave law was under discussion in the high circles of Beacon street, and the dictum of the great expounder had been triumphantly appealed to. "I can read the Constitution as well as Mr. Webster." "But surely, Count, you would not presume to dispute Mr. Webster's opinion on a question of constitutional law?" "And why not?" replied Gurowski, in high wrath, and in his loudest tones. "I tell you I can read the Constitution as well as Mr. Webster, and I say that the Fugitive Slave law is unconstitutional—is an outrage and an imposition of which you will all soon be ashamed. It is a disgrace to humanity and to your republicanism, and Mr. Webster should be hung for advocating it. He is a humbug or an ass," continued the Count, his wrath growing fiercer as he poured it out—"an ass if he believes such an infamous law to be constitutional; and if he does not believe it, he is a humbug and a scoundrel for advocating it." Beacon street, of course, was aghast at this outburst of blasphemy; and the high circles thereof were speedily closed against the plain-spoken radical who dared to question Mr. Webster's infallibility, and who made, indeed, but small account of the other idols worshipped in that locality.

It was at this time, in the spring of 1851, that I became acquainted with Gurowski. I was standing one day at the door of the reading-room in Lyceum Hall in Cambridge, of which city I was then a resident, when I saw approaching through Harvard Square a strange figure which I knew must be the Count, who had often been described to me, but whom till then I had never chanced to see. He was at the time about forty-five years of age, of middle size, with a large head and big belly, and was partly wrapped in a huge and queerly-cut cloak of German material and make. On his head he wore a high, bell-shaped, broad-brimmed hat, from which depended a long, sky-blue veil, which he used to protect his eyes from the sunshine. His waistcoat was of bright red flannel, and as it reached to his hips and covered nearly the whole of his capacious front, it formed a startlingly conspicuous portion of his attire. In addition to the veil, his eyes were protected by enormous blue goggles, with glasses on the sides as well as in front. These extraordinary precautions for the defense of his sight were made necessary by the fact that he had lost an eye, not in a duel, as has been commonly reported, but by failing on an open penknife when he was a boy of ten years old. The wounded eye was totally ruined and wasted away, and had been the seat of long and intense pain, in which, as is usual in such cases, the other eye had participated. During the first year or two of his residence in this country he was much troubled by the intense sunshine; but afterwards becoming used to it, he left off his veil, and in other respects conformed his costume to that of the people.

There were several gentlemen in the reading-room whom we both knew, one of whom introduced me to Gurowski, who received me very cordially, and immediately began to talk with much animation about Kossuth and Hungary, concerning which I had recently published something. He was exceedingly voluble, and seemed to have, even then, a remarkably copious stock of English words at command; but his pronunciation, as before remarked, was very imperfect, and until I grew accustomed to his accent I found it difficult to comprehend him. This, however, made little difference to Gurowski. He would talk to any one who would listen, without caring much whether he was understood or not. On this occasion he soon became engaged in a discussion with one of the gentlemen present, a Professor in the University, who demurred to some of his statements about Hungary; and in a short time Gurowski was foaming with rage, and formally challenged the Professor to settle the dispute with swords or pistols. This ingenious mode of deciding a historical controversy being blandly declined, Gurowski, apparently dumbfounded at the idea of any gentleman's refusing so reasonable a proposition, abruptly retreated, asking me to go with him, as he said he wished to consult me; to which request I assented very willingly, for my curiosity was a good deal excited by his strange appearance and evidently peculiar character.

He walked along in silence, and we soon reached his lodgings, which were convenient and comfortable enough. He had a parlor and bedroom on the second floor, well furnished, though in dire confusion, littered with books, papers, clothing, and other articles, tossed about at random. He gave me a cigar, and, sitting down, began to talk quite calmly and rationally about the affair at the reading-room. His excitement had entirely subsided, and he seemed to be sorry for his rudeness to the Professor, for whom he had a high regard, and who had been invariably kind to him. I spoke to him pretty roundly on the impropriety of his conduct, and the folly of which he had been guilty in offering a challenge—a proceeding peculiarly repugnant to American, or at least to New England notions, and which only made him ridiculous. There was something so frank and childlike in his character, that, though I had known him but an hour, we seemed already intimate; and from that time to the day of his death I never had any hesitation in speaking to him about anything as freely as if he were my brother.

He took my scolding in good part, and was evidently ashamed of his conduct, though too proud to say so. He wanted to know, however, what he had best do about the matter. I advised him to do nothing, but to let the affair drop, and never make any allusion to it; and I believe

[*Conclusion on the Twelfth Page.*]

Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1866.

How the Cables Work.

At the banquet given on Thursday night in New York in honor of Cyrus W. Field, that gentleman, in speaking of the working of the cables, said:—

"At present the aim has been to secure the prompt and certain transmission of messages. The two cables do their part well. *If anything, the old cable works better than the new one, but the new one is constantly improving.* The cable could now be worked with a battery composed of a gun-cap and a slip of zinc, excited by a drop of water. He would not be content until a message reached New York from London in seventy minutes."

In regard to the high tariff upon messages, Mr. Field said that $12,000,000 had been sunk by the various companies in perfecting the enterprise; but he promised that within a few months the rates would be reduced to one-fourth of what they were at the first.

These facts would seem to show that the fears expressed by some scientific authorities, that the cables would soon *burn out*, so to speak, by the powerful batteries which would be required to force messages through so long a circuit, are not destined to be realized. On the contrary, as they settle permanently into their beds at the bottom of the ocean, and begin to be covered by the sediment that is being continually deposited, they actually improve, and work with more facility than at first.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

A Day of Mourning—All Saints' Day.

PARIS, November 5.

To-day is the day of the dead. All Paris has put on mourning, and thousands throng to the cemeteries to place a nosegay or a garland of flowers on the grave of a departed relative or friend. Yesterday being All Saints' Day, very few Paris papers appeared; however, they were not missed, as they have of late been sterile of news.

Health of Louis Napoleon.

The health of the Emperor is still a cause of anxiety to the partisans of the present dynasty. His Majesty is no longer the man he was. It is asserted that he will not be able to spend the winter in Paris, but that he will be obliged to seek a more genial climate.

The French Defenses.

A commission has just been named by the Emperor to consider what should be done to place the national forces of the country in a situation to assure the defense of our territory and, the maintenance of our political influence. The general opinion is that the Prussian landwehr system, with some slight modification, is that of all others most adapted to the French nation. It is calculated that, should the Commission adopt the Prussian system, the Government will, at any given moment, be able to place more than a million men under arms.

The Austrian Prime Minister.

The great event of the day in foreign politics is the nomination of Baron von Beust as Prime Minister by the Emperor of Austria. This measure, it is feared, is likely to cause some unpleasantness between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, as it is a well-known fact that the Baron is, and has always been, antagonistic to the policy of Herr von Bismark. Baron von Beust is a man in the prime of life, and served his late master, the King of Saxony, at the courts of the Tuileries, St. James, and Bavaria. In the time of political reaction which followed the Revolution of 1848, he showed himself a bitter adversary of liberal aspirations, and peopled the cells of the famous dungeons of Veldheim with political prisoners. He was the instigator of the celebrated conferences of Dresden, which remained without result, and contributed much to the diplomatic defeat of Prussia at Olmutz. Since 1852 the Baron succeeded, more particularly by his energetic attitude in the affairs of the Elbe Duchies, in effacing his reactionary past, until at last, becoming a martyr to the system of small States, he was overthrown by the tendencies to unification.

Relations Between France and Austria.

The journals of Berlin and Vienna are filled with controversial articles, some of which are not without interest. For instance, the following curious manifest appears in the Cologne *Gazette*, the paper most favorable to annexation of the Prussian prints:—

"The acclamations with which the Prussian press has welcomed the wise policy followed by the Emperor Napoleon in the Austro-Prussian quarrel, have not failed to excite the reproval and outrageous banter of the Austrian prints, although the assertion, so frequently repeated in the Vienna journals, of a secret convention between France and Prussia, with the object of securing French neutrality at the price of concessions of German territory, has been recognized by all to be a pure invention. The Emperor Napoleon, in rendering justice to the natural aspirations of Prussian policy, has placed himself with respect to Germany in a point of view the elevation of which no former Government has ever been able to attain. This eminently superior policy possesses the more importance and merit, when the obstacles and prejudices of every sort are called to mind which the Emperor has had to overcome in his own country before he could proclaim it. In Prussia, the natural consequence of the manifestation of such a policy is a unanimous desire to see more and more consolidated and strengthened a French dynasty which, for the first time, has known how to establish relations so sympathetic with the national aspirations of Germany. The reply of the Cabinet of Berlin to the circular of Monsieur de Lavalette was the expression of this sentiment of gratitude; and it is precisely because the Vienna journals do not cease to assail this Prussian state paper with their most violent attacks, that we believe it our duty to declare ourselves anew in the same sense."

If the Emperor is not satisfied with this incense of the German paper, he is, indeed, a very difficult man to please.

The Kingdom of Saxony.

The King of Saxony has at last returned to his capital, after an absence of one hundred and thirty-four days. The Saxon Majesty has been received by his loving subjects, not with enthusiasm, but with frenzy. In default of flowers, the considerable provision of which was too speedily exhausted, the crowds rushed to the meadows and hedges, and plucked away armfuls of green branches, to strew them before the royal carriage as it rolled along. The members of the Board of Public Works and the functionaries of Dresden had gone in a body to Rodenbach to receive the King. The railway station, like all those which the King had to pass through, presented a magnificent spectacle. As soon as the train came in sight, the most impassioned acclamations were raised, mingling with the sound of the cannon and the pealing of the church bells. When the King and Queen stepped from their carriage some accident was, for a moment, apprehended, so intense was the eagerness of every one to crowd near to see their Majesties. Flowers and bouquets literally poured upon them, and there were transports of joy mingled with tears and solicitations, and warm shaking of hands on all sides. At Dresden the enthusiasm was so great, that one will perhaps be able to form some idea of its magnitude when it is known that both banks of the river, for the length of a quarter of a mile, were completely crowded by a dense mass of spectators. There was not to be found in the Saxon capital a single carriage, nor a steamer, nor a cab of any kind; all had gone to Wieder Sedlitz or the environs of Pilnitz. Their Majesties at last entered in good spirits into their summer residence, where the Council of Regency was awaiting them.

Parisian Amusements.

The great theatrical success of the day in Paris is, undoubtedly, *Les Bons Villageois*, of Victorien Sardou, at the Gymnase. It is an infinitely better piece than *La Famille Benoiton* (the Fast Family), which had so long a run, and which has become a household word in Paris. Without being a comedy of an elevated order, it is a spiritedly and amusingly written play, the interest of which does not flag for a moment. There is a great deal of genuine, though pre-eminently Parisian humor in it, and it is most admirably played. Lafont, as the "Baron," and that clever actress, Ma'lle Laporte, are very amusing.

Arnol, the old favorite, as the pretentious, interfering, ambitious apothecary, is inimitable, and Pradeau, as the retired cit, and Lesueur as the discontented peasant and rustic politician, and fomenter of discord, are, also, both good in their way.

Miscellaneous News.

—The *Abeille Cauchoise* relates that an apple tree in the neighborhood of Yvetot has produced two apples which weigh more than 400 grammes (nearly one pound) each, and measure more than 33 centimetres in circumference.

—The *Movimento*, of Turin, relates the following curious story of how a daring attempt at robbery was frustrated by a simple chance:—

A few days ago a man, bearing on his shoulders a long and apparently heavy box, entered the shop of a pork butcher, living near the railway station at Turin, and requested the shopkeeper to allow him to deposit his box in his shop for a few minutes. The shopkeeper consented to his doing so, and the man went away. Nobody having come to reclaim the box, the pork butcher, when he closed his shop that night, placed the box in an upright position in a corner of the shop, and went to bed. Next day, when the butcher entered his shop, he noticed several drops of blood oozing out of the box which had been left under his care. The man at once went and informed the police, who accompanied him to his home, and caused the trunk to be opened, when, to the astonishment of all, it was found to contain the corpse of a well-known robber. It was then finally discovered that the robber had hidden himself in the trunk for the purpose of robbing the butcher during the night, but the box having, by chance, been placed so that the man's head was downwards, congestion of the brain was the result, and the robber had expired without having either dared, or perhaps been able, to call for help.

—An English newspaper, whilst relating the burning of the Standard Theatre a short time ago, in London, enumerates the number of London theatres which have been destroyed by fire during the last 28 years. They were:—8th of June, 1841, Astley's Theatre; 4th of November, 1846, Garrick Theatre; then the 29th of May, 1849, the Olympic; 27th of July, 1853, Islington Circus; February 13, 1856, the Pavillion, at Whitechapel; and on March 5th, of the same year, the Opera House of Covent Garden; the 30th of January, 1865, the Surrey Theatre; and, finally, the 21st September, 1866, the Standard. Whilst on the subject of theatres, it will perhaps be interesting to enumerate the total number of these establishments existing in Europe. The number amounts to 1581. France possesses 337; Italy, including Venetia, 346; Spain, 168; Great Britain, 150; Austria, 150; Germany, 191; Russia and Poland, 44; Belgium, 34; Sweden and Norway, 18; Denmark, 15; Portugal, 16; Turkey, 4; Greece, 4; Roumania, 3; and Servia, 2.

—The singular formality with which executions in Spain are accompanied has just been illustrated at Madrid. In this instance the criminal was a young man named Sang, an engraver, who had been arrested for participation in the events of June last. After the executioner has performed his office in Spain, he is surrounded by gendarmes, loaded with chains, and taken to prison, and thence before an examining magistrate, when the following dialogue takes place: "You are accused of having taken the life of a man." "Yes," answers the executioner, "it is true." "What was your motive for the crime?" "To obey the law, and fulfil the mission confided to me by justice." An indictment is then drawn up, and on the following day the man is taken before the tribunal, which immediately pronounces an acquittal, and the prisoner is liberated, after his twenty-four hours' confinement.

Personal.—A large wedding party was given last week at Galena, Illinois. The bride was Miss Annie E. Campbell, daughter of Mr. B. H. Campbell, one of the most prominent citizens of Galena. The bridegroom was General O. E. Babcock, of General Grant's staff. The groomsmen were Major-General Upton of New York, Colonel Adam Badeau, of General Grant's staff, A. S. Campbell, A. B. Campbell, and Lieutenant B. H. Campbell. The bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Campbell and Miss Jennie Drummond, of Chicago, Miss Louise Jones, of Dubuque, and Miss Augusta Scott, of Washington. There were some three hundred guests present, including General Washburne, E. B. Washburne, Judge Drummond, General Chetlain, General Rowley, General Duer, etc. General Grant had promised to be present, but could not come, in place of which he joined with his entire staff in the following despatch to the happy couple:—"To General and Mrs. Babcock—We tender you our hearty congratulations." The bridal gifts were elegant and numerous.

A New Association.—A meeting was held in London on the 14th ultimo, by men employed on railways, with the object of establishing in London a Railway Servants' Protection Association. About two thousand men were present. The association is to be a branch of one already existing in the north of England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks..... $602 778 04
On Fire risks..... 139 691 79 — $742,469 43

Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865..... 276,964 47 — $1,019,426 90

Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—
On Marine and Inland risks..... $554,180 78
On Fire risks..... 128,932 12 — $683,121 90

Interest during the same period—salvages, etc..... 87,717 82 — $770,839 72

Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation losses..... $326,310 66
Fire losses..... 92,897 81
Return premiums..... 40,529 79
Re insurances..... 34,624 81
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc..... 33,187 99
*Taxes—United states tax on premiums, policy stamps, etc..... 16,570 10
Expenses..... 14,079 12 — $578,170 28

$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871..	$114,000 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan 1881.....	136,500 00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes.....	211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt).....	166,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	54,720 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	44,620 00
60,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan.....	60,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,750 00
10,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	13,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee six Per Cent. Loan.....	5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,950 00
*29,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	20,000 00
195,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property....	195,000 00
$1,045,959 Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05 Mkt. Val.	$1,070,240 75
Real Estate.....	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	217,637 23
Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	38,923 98
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value.....	2,930 00
Cash in Bank..... $41,102 25	
Cash in Drawer..... 447 34	
	41,549 60
	$1,407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862 be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25 By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration or the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	B. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.
SEASON OF 1866-67.

The arrangements of the Society for the coming season being complete are announced as follows:—

The three Concerts will be given in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, And will be on the grandest scale.

The Chorus this season will be more effective than formerly, and has been selected with great care.

The solo parts will be sustained by the best professional talent to be obtained. The liberal patronage last season warrants the Directors in the increased expenditure proposed this season.

The Oratorios to be produced are
ELIJAH, ST. PAUL, DAVID.

The first Concert will take place ON THURSDAY EVENING December 13, 1866, with DR. GUILMETTE, the celebrated Basso from Boston. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor of New York. MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY, and MISS H. M. ALEXANDER, of Philadelphia.

Owing to the impossibility of accommodating all who wish to attend, and the great expense incurred in bringing out the Oratorios subscriptions will be received for the choice seats reserved for the three Concerts, at TEN DOLLARS FOR THREE SEATS. AND SEVEN DOLLARS FOR TWO SEATS.

The Box Sheet is now open for subscribers at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 13 tuft s3t4p

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 8 30 Treasurer

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No 618 BROADWAY, New York. 8 6t

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THE GREAT ORATOR,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20.

SUBJECT:—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."

Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 11 14 tf

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans"

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
10 25 5w Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS and HON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.

11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at their office on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John S. Morton, Samuel Bangh,
John F. Gross, J. Warner Johnson,
John C. Davis, James G. Hardie,
Benjamin Griffith, William M. Wright,
James Rhoads.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were elected, viz.:—
JOHN S. MORTON, President
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary. 11 10 smwsl1tp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 t12 I SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. LEX, President.
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 8trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

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"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms
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SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,
9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

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Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.

Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.
JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.
PATENT-RIGHT CASE.
Jenkins' Crimped Wire Patent.
Chase vs. M. Walker & Sons.

This was a suit to determine the title as to the exclusive right to the Wire Crimping Patent of Henry Jenkins for the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania. Chase claimed under an assignment granted after the extension of the Jenkins Patent, and M. Walker & Sons claimed the exclusive rights for the State of Pennsylvania under the extension, by virtue of an assignment made to them prior to the extension and recorded prior to Chase's assignment.

The case was argued by Myers and Longstreth for Chase, and by Harding and Shaw for M. Walker & Sons. Judge Cadwalader stated that this was a very clear case in favor of the defendants, and that the assignment to M. Walker & Sons invested them with the title, and that Judge Grier concurred with him in this opinion, and that he would file his opinion at length. 11 13 6t

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BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S
Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
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2 10 5p Philadelphia.

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THAT
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH'S
Is the Cheapest Place in this city
TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE.

Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

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9 25 tuths2mrp No. 40 South SECOND St., west side

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I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

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FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this, coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

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A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
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Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
10 27stuth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factory, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22

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CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
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Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
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Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received.
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A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Fairchild Gold Pens, have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

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Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
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9 1 stuth3mrp at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

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NEW STYLES
OF
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC
CLOAKINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
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FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
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PARIS CLOAKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES,
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IN GREAT VARIETY OF
MATERIAL AND DESIGN
ALSO
PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.
NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
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NOW OPEN,
FURS OF ALL NATIONS.
RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,
FINE DARK MINK SABLES
ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,
DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
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For Ladies, Misses, and Children.
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HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
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NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $6.
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Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6 50.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6 50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
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No. 131 N. NINTH Street,
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The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths2m

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO. S. No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

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SILVER-WARE.
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
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Have a Very Choice Selection of
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Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
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CLOCKS,
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From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
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MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARTERS for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating our check on City National Bank, dated November 14, 1866, No. 406, for $150 00.

The said check having been obtained without value the payment has been stopped, and will be resisted.
MORGAN STOKES NIXON,
11 16 3t* No. 613 COMMERCE Street.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

We present our readers with the usual weekly compendium of religious news and intelligence, both foreign and domestic:—

Baptist.

—Rev. Mr. Bridgman, of Albany, has been called to the Strong Place Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Hiscox, long of the Stanton Street Church, in New York, goes to take charge of a new church in Brooklyn.

—The Baptist Church at Brownsville, S. C., has been greatly revived, seventy-six having been added in about twelve months by baptism, the fruits of a good Sunday School.

—Rev. L. Hyatt Smith, late of this city, has been installed pastor of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Williamsburg.

Catholic.

Domestic.—The new Church of St. Joseph was dedicated on Sunday, November 11, by the Right Rev. Bishop Williams. There was in attendance the Bishops of Albany and Hartford, besides a large number of clergymen. The ceremonies were the same as we have often described before, and were of the most impressive character.

The Pittsfield *Sun* furnishes the following description of the new Church:—

The new Church of St. Joseph, which the Roman Catholic parish of that name in this town have been for the last three years erecting on lots south of Maplewood, is now nearly completed, and well fulfils the intention of its builders, in rivalling the most beautiful, substantial, and appropropriate church edifices in the State.

—The solemn dedication of St. John's Church, Westminster, Carroll county, Md., will take place on Thursday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

—Two hundred and forty dollars were taken up at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, Vermont, for the relief of the Quebec sufferers.

—The Roman Catholics of Bridgeport, Ct., are erecting a cathedral to seat four thousand persons, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—The Government agent, it is said, refuses to carry the books and other articles prepared by the American Board of Missions for the Paris Exhibition.

—Of 11,833 families thus far visited in Brooklyn by the Catholic Bible Society, 1503 have no Bible.

Foreign.—The work of restoring the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, to its original beauty, is nearly finished. It has occupied no less than twenty years.

—A letter from Rome in the *Journal de Bruxelles*, states that the Catholic Bishops throughout the world have been invited, conditionally, to attend the celebrations which will take place next year in the month of June, on the occasion of the canonization of several saints already advanced to the rank of "Blessed," and of the centenary of St. Peter.

—Mr. M. O'Reilly, M. P., in an address delivered in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at the opening of the Mount St. Bernard Reformatory Bazaar, said that during the last half century, more than £3,000,000 had been contributed by the Catholics of Ireland towards erecting new places of worship, and that of this vast amount more than £2,000,000 had been subscribed in sums not exceeding one shilling. This is a signal instance of the power of pence.

—The London *Daily News* says four junior members of the University of Oxford, one of them a Bachelor of Arts, first-class degree, have just gone over to the Church of Rome.

—The Very Rev. Father Cooke, of the Order of Oblates of Mary, has recently purchased five acres of land in the highest and best part of Kilburn, where he intends placing the principal house of his Order in England.

—The magnificent altar presented by the Roman Prince Torlonia to the new Cathedral at Boulogne is composed of the rarest marbles, and incrusted with precious stones and cameos of exquisite beauty. As a work of artistic merit, it is said to be the finest which has been produced at Rome during the present century. Its value amounts to £40,000.

—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the consecration of Dr. Lynch as Coadjutor Bishop of Glasgow will take place in the chapel of the Irish College, Paris, on the 4th of November. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, is the consecrating Prelate.

—The Sultan, wishing to recompense the exemplary conduct of the Sisters of Charity of Constantinople during the cholera of 1865, has presented them with a piece of ground in the quarter of Pera for the foundation of an orphan asylum.

Congregational.

—The little Congregational Church at Barnstead, New Hampshire, is to have a fine new steeple, the gift of Mr. Peabody, who has a sister in the town.

—The minutes of the General Conference of Maine have just been published, showing a total of 246 churches, an increase of one since last year. The whole number of Congregational ministers in the State, including twelve licentiates, is 199—last year, 192. The total membership in these churches is 19,449.

Episcopal.

—One of our journals, alluding to the Journal of the Proceedings of the Eighty-second Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Pennsylvania, says that it "brings together a mass of religious statistical information of great interest. All that is of interest to the concerns and growth of this Christian denomination is carefully recorded. Few religious bodies lay before all the members more thoroughly the labors of their clergy and other officers. There are one hundred and sixty-two parishes in the State, and between one hundred and ninety and two hundred ministers on their register. Each parish furnishes a report, and much mission work is being done besides. The salaries paid their clergy are from five thousand dollars a year downwards, and there are several funds of much value, such as the Episcopal Fund, Convention Fund, and the Christmas Fund. Notwithstanding the disadvantages resulting from the decease of Bishop Potter and the illness of Bishop Stevens, there are manifestations of a steady, healthy growth and great vigor. The rectors of each parish are requested especially to give much attention to training the young and illiterate, openly and statedly in church. They are also urged to adopt such a system of training in the use of the liturgy as may be necessary to prepare all worshippers to unite intelligently and devotionally in the public prayers and praises of the Church."

—The Bishop of California has admitted to deacon's orders Peter Williams Cassey, a colored man, and a grandson of the well-known Rev. Peter Williams, formerly the respected rector of St. Philip's Church, colored, in New York.

—Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., Rector of Trinity Church, Jersey City, died a few days since.

—The Rev. Henry A. Neeley has been chosen to succeed the late Bishop Burgess, of Boston.

—The Rev. Frederick Brooks, a recent graduate of the Philadelphia Divinity School, has taken charge of St. Paul's Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, of the Diocese of Rhode Island, has accepted a call to act as rector of Christ Church, Germantown, during the absence of Rev. A. B. Atkins.

Presbyterian.

—Rev. Walcott Calkins has resigned the pastoral charge of Calvary Church in this city, and the relation has been dissolved by the Third Presbytery. Mr. Calkins has accepted a call from the North Presbyterian Church, Buffalo.

—The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church, for the month of September, were as follows:—Board of Domestic Missions, $3335·68; Board of Education, $1865·88; Board of Foreign Missions, $9599·24; Board of Publication, $967·40; Board of Church Extension, $1627·01; Committee on Freedmen, $1425·41.

—Thirty-two persons were received to the communion of the First United Presbyterian Church, Broad and Lombard streets (Rev. F. Church, pastor), on Sunday last.

—The Presbytery of Newark, N. J., has been making great exertions for the religious welfare of the German population within its bounds, and has succeeded in establishing six prosperous churches of Germans in and near Newark.

—The First Church of East Orange, N. J., has invited Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D., of Philadelphia, to become their pastor.

—The First United Presbyterian Synod of the West has had before it two ministers for "oil smelling," or acting as mediums in determining the location of oil wells. The Synod censures the practice.

Lutheran.

—The Pittsburg Synod of the Lutheran Church has resolved, by a large majority, to accept the invitation of the Pennsylvania Synod to send delegates to a General Convention for the formation of a new General Synod. The Synods of Ohio and Canada have adopted similar resolutions.

Methodist.

—The plan of the visitation of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1867 is published in detail. We give that part of it relating to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England:—

Conference.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
Philadelphia	Harrisburg	March 13	Scott.
New Jersey	Keyport	March 20	Janes.
Newark	St. Paul, S. I.	March 20	Simpson
Providence	Providence, R. I.	March 26	Baker.
New England	Waltham, Mass.	March 27	Scott.
New York	Bedford st., N. Y.	April 3	Janes.
New York East	New Haven	April 3	Clark.
New Hampshire	Manchester	April 10	Kingsley
Eastern German	Newark, N. J.	April 10	Simpson
Troy	Pittsfield, Mass.	April 17	Clark.
Oneida	Utica	April 17	Kingsley
Wyoming	Hyde Park, Va.	April 17	Simpson
Black River	Syracuse	April 18	Janes.
Maine	Bath	May 10	Scott.
East Maine	Wiscasset	May 17	Clark.
Erie	Newcastle, Pa.	July 10	Janes.
East Genessee	Hornellsville	Aug. 28	Baker.
Genesee	Leroy, N. Y.	Oct. 2	Baker.

—A new church, just completed, on Thirty-fifth street, New York, at a cost of $10,000, has been presented by W. W. Cornell, Esq., of the Washington Square Methodist Church, to the City Mission, as a part of his centenary offering.

Reformed Dutch.

—The Grand Street Church, in New York, had a thanksgiving festival last week, on account of the removal of a debt of $15,000, and their great prosperity.

—Rev. Mr. Hartranft, of South Bushwick, L. I., has been called to the Second Church, New Brunswick, N. J.

Swedenborgian.

—The first convention of Swedenborgians was held in 1817. It is estimated that at that time the number of "receivers" of Swedenborg amounted to from 450 to 500. The number of members at present connected with the Convention, as near as can be estimated from the reports, is about 3500. Including societies not connected with the Convention, and those which do not identify themselves with any organization of the Church, the present number of receivers in the United States is estimated at 4500 to 5000. The number has increased, therefore, in fifty years, about tenfold.

Unitarian.

—The Unitarians and Universalists have united in a church at Newark, N. J.

—The Universalist and Unitarian Societies in East Lexington recently united under the pastoral care of Rev. W. F. Stowe.

Missionary and Bible.

—At the last meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, eight new auxiliaries were recognized in Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Georgia. Grants of works were made to the extent of 6528 volumes, besides books to the value of $3100. An additional colporteur was authorized for the Argentine Confederation.

—A new Mission Station in North Broad street, in this city, has been taken under the care of the Presbytery, where it is expected a church will soon be organized.

—The New York City Mission held a public meeting in the South Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. The object of the meeting was particularly to lay before the Christian community, irrespective of denominations, the great work of City Evangelization, and of preaching the Gospel to the masses.

General Items.

ENGLAND.—The annual meeting of the Congregational Union, of England and Wales, was held in Sheffield the first week in October, Rev. Newman Hall presiding. Over four hundred ministers and delegates attended. The importance of the press as a means of circulating religious literature was strongly urged. It was stated that in 1831 about 45,000 copies of newspapers were issued in England, but in 1864 no fewer than five hundred and fifty millions were sold.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Rev. Mr. Gulick, missionary at the islands, writes to Rev. Mr. Ellis that the Sandwich Island churches now raise for all religious purposes not far from $200,000.

CALCUTTA.—It is stated that in Calcutta and vicinity there are more than 20,000 men, well educated in English, who have utterly cast away all thoughts of worshipping the gods of the country; and if the circle be extended twenty miles from Calcutta, there are 30,000 more of the same sort. A young Brahmin lately assured Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Delhi, that in that city more than five thousand Hindoos and Mahomedans, many of them educated young men, are convinced of the truth of Christianity, and would rejoice to see the whole city embrace it.

—The following are given as the religious statistics of Pennsylvania:—

Denominations.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Methodist	897	492	81,193
Lutheran	826	388	97,947
German Reformed	683	293	75 384
O. S. Presbyterian	589	534	63,587
Baptist	390	352	41,319
Episcopalian	220	283	22,041
N. S. Presbyterian	126	142	10 689
Other bodies	490	386	40 600
Total	4021	2593	443,660

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, altogether with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
No. 114 MARKET Street.

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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
J. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers's Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting Promptly attended to.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS.

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MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
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FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
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Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
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Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
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Fine Jewelry,
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Solid Silver-Ware.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
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INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc.
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
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BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
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FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 15 cents.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
BERKSHIRE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.
ASSETS $700,000
AMOUNT INSURED $5,000,000
All Policies Mutual and Non-Forfeitable.
ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS
Paid on renewal of all Policies that have been in force two years.
DIVIDENDS ADDED TO A POLICY often exceed the amount of Premiums paid, and are also NON-FORFEITABLE, and will be redeemed IN CASH ON DEMAND.
PREMIUMS may be paid in 1, 5, 10 Annual, Semi-Annual, or Quarterly Payments.
Rates on 10 Annual Life and on Endowment Policies are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher in the Note Companies than in the BERKSHIRE.
SURPLUS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY.
As each member has contributed to the same. No one should desire more, and no one should be satisfied with less. The value of forfeited policies are used to give to the holde, either a PAID-UP POLICY or a LONGER TERM OF INSURANCE, instead of being used to swell the Dividends of other members.
Average Annual Dividend for the Past Four Years, 44 per Cent. of the Annual Life Rate.
Adding in many cases MORE THAN THE PREMIUM PAID, and on Endowment and 10 Annual Life Policies from 60 to 120 per cent. of the *Annual Life Rate*, being with the reduction in rate, a larger Dividend than has ever been paid by any Note Company.
THE CASH SYSTEM is universally conceded to be the safest, cheapest, and best for ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.
Why should the business of Life Insurance be an exception?
If Losses and Dividends are to be paid in Cash, Premiums must first be paid in cash.
Without claiming advantages that may not also be attained by others, we do claim for the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a HIGHER RATIO of ASSETS to LIABILITY, and much LOWER RATIO of LOSSES and EXPENSES to INCOME, than most companies—as appears by the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Eleventh Annual Report—the result of a careful selection of risks, economy of management, and prudent investment of funds (at as high rates of Interest as are consistent with safety and immediate availability), prompt settlement of claims, and equitable distribution of surplus unsurpassed by any Company, and cordially invite the examination of its advantages by the public.
Responsible, Active, and Energetic persons wishing to act as Agents of the Company in localities favorable to longevity, and persons contemplating Life or Endowment Insurance, are invited to correspond with the Company, or any of its Agents.
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of description at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Morris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 415

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.
Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 344,343 18
Premiums 1,762,508 01
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1865 $710,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $300,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, When as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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SILAS YERKES, Jr., | THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1195

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 20 MONTH 2d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE.
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7·50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULS.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1132 MARKET Street.

BOARDING.
NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

NOVELTIES IN
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The Latest London and Paris Styles.
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Cards for Leather Weddings,
Cards for Leather Weddings,
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Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Wooden Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Tin Weddings,
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Silver and Gold Weddings.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
Monograms, Ciphers, etc.,
Designed and Engraved.
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Designed and Engraved.
A large assortment of
French, English, and American
French, English, and American
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Papers and Envelopes.
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Papers and Envelopes.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
Stamped in Colors Gratis.
Initials, Monograms, etc.,
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Initials, Monograms, etc.,
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Initials, Monograms, etc.,
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Initials, Monograms, etc.,
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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRITING DESKS,
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TRAVELLING CASES,
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BACKGAMMON BOARDS
1867. DIARIES 1867.
1867. DIARIES 1867.
FIFTY-THREE SIZES AND STYLES.
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ALL KINDS OF BLANK BOOKS RULED AND BOUND TO ORDER.
R. HOSKINS & CO.
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HATS AND CAPS.
TEMPLE OF FASHION
CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!
40 NORTH Sixth St.
BOURNE

JAMES C. DENNISON,
Fashionable Hatter and Furrier,
No. 729 POPLAR Street,
Has constantly on hand a large assortment of
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND CAPS.
ALSO,
SPLENDID FUR SKATING CAPS, GLOVES, AND COLLARS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between North and South, South Side, Phila.
The Administrators now offer the Whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. The stock embraces everything wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc., etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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EDWIN H. FITLER, | MICHAEL WEAVER
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SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
Nos. 126 and 128 CHESNUT Street.

GUROWSKI.

Continued from the Ninth Page.

followed my advice. At all events, he was soon again on good terms with the gentleman he had challenged.

I spent several hours with Gurowski on this occasion, and as we both at that time had ample leisure, we soon grew intimate, and fell into the habit of passing a large part of the day together. For a long period I was accustomed to visit him every day at his lodgings, generally in the morning, while he came almost every afternoon to my house. He had a good deal of wit, but little humor, and did not relish badinage. His chief delight was in serious discussions on questions of politics, history, or theology, on which he would talk all day with immense erudition and a wonderful flow of "the best broken English that ever was spoken." He was well read in Egyptology and in mediæval history, and had a wide general knowledge of the sciences, without special familiarity with any except jurisprudence. He disdained the details of the natural sciences, and despised their professors, whose pursuits seemed to him frivolous. He was jealous of Agassiz, and of the fame and influence he had attained in this country, and was in the habit of spitefully asserting that the Professor spoke bad French, and was a mere ichthyologist, who would not dare in Europe to set up as an authority in so many sciences as he did here. Even the amiable Professor Guyot, the most unassuming man in the world, who then lived in Cambridge, was also an object of this paltry jealousy. "How finely Guyot humbugs you Americans with his slops," Gurowski said to me one day. I replied that "slops" was a very unworthy and offensive word to apply to the productions of a man like Guyot, who certainly was of very respectable standing in his department of physical geography. "O bah! bah! you do not understand," exclaimed Gurowski. "I do not mean the slops of the kitchen, but the slops of the continent—the slops and indentations which he talks so much about." *Slopes* was, of course, the word he meant to use; and the incident may serve as a good illustration of the curious infelicities of English with which his conversation teemed.

But the truth is that Gurowski spared nobody, or scarcely anybody, in his personal criticisms. Of all his vast range of acquaintance in New England, Felton, Longfellow, and Lowell were the only persons of note of whom he spoke with uniform respect. It was really painful to see how utterly his vast knowledge and his great powers of mind were rendered worthless by a childishness of temper and a habit of contradiction which made it almost impossible for him to speak of anybody with moderation and justice. He had also a sort of infernal delight in detecting the weak points of his acquaintances, which he did with fearful quickness and penetration. The slightest hint was sufficient. He saw at a glance the frail spot, and directed his spear against it. Failings the most secret, peculiarities the most subtle, which had, perhaps, been hidden from the acquaintances of years, seemed to reveal themselves at the first glance of his single eye.

He was very fond of controversy, and would prolong a discussion from day to day with apparently unabated interest. I remember once we had a discussion about some point of mediæval history of which I knew little, but about which I feigned to be very positive, in order to draw out the stores of his knowledge, which was really immense in that direction. After a hot dispute of several hours we parted, leaving the question as unsettled as ever. The next day I called at his lodgings early in the afternoon. I knocked at the door of his room. He shouted, "Come in;" but as I opened the door I heard him retreating into his adjacent bedroom. He thrust his head out, and seeing who it was came back into the parlor, absolutely in a state of nature. He had not even his spectacles on. In his hand he held a pair of drawers, which he had apparently been about to assume when I arrived. Shaking this garment vehemently with one hand, while with the other he gave me a cigar, he broke out at once in a torrent of argument on the topic of the preceding day. I made no reply, but at the first pause suggested that he had better dress himself. To this he paid no attention, but stamped round the room, continuing his argument with his usual vehemence and volubility. Half an hour had elapsed, when some one knocked. Gurowski roared, "Come in!" A maid-servant opened the door, and of course instantly retreated. I turned the key, and again entreated the Count to put on his clothes. He did not comply, but kept on with his argument. Presently some one else rapped. "It is Desor," said the Count: "I know his knock; let him in." Desor was a Swiss, a scientific man, who lodged in the adjacent house. Gurowski apparently was involved in a dispute with him also, which he immediately took up, on some question of natural history. The Swiss, however, did not seem to care to contest the point, whatever it was, and soon went away. On his departure Gurowski again began his mediæval argument; but I positively refused to stay unless he put on his clothes. He reluctantly complied, and went into his bedroom, while I took up a book. Every now and then, however, he would sally out to argue some fresh point which had suggested itself to him; and his toilet was not fairly completed till, at the end of the third hour, the announcement of dinner put an end to the discussion.

Disappointed in his hopes of getting employment as a lecturer or teacher, on which he had relied for subsistence, Gurowski felt himself growing poorer and poorer as the little stock of money he had brought from Europe wasted away. The discomforts of poverty did not tend to sweeten his temper nor to abate his savage independence. He grew prouder and fiercer as he grew poorer. He was very economical, and indulged in no luxuries except cigars, of which, however, he was not a great consumer, seldom smoking more than three or four a day. But with all his care, his money was at length exhausted, his last dollar gone. He had expected remittances from Poland, which did not come; and he now learned that, from some cause which I have forgotten, nothing would be sent him for that year at least. He used to tell me from day to day of the progress of his "decline and fall," as he called it, remarking occasionally that, when the worst came to the worst, he could turn himself into an Irishman, and work for his living. I paid little attention to this talk, for really the idea of Gurowski and manual labor was so ridiculously incongruous that I could not form any definite conception of it. But he was more in earnest than I supposed.

Going one day at my usual hour to his lodgings, I found him absent. I called again in the course of the day, but he was still not at home, and the people of the house informed me that he had been absent since early morning. The next day it was the same. On the third day I lay in wait for him at evening at his lodgings, to which he came about dark, in a most forlorn condition, with his hands blistered, his clothes dusty, and exhibiting himself every mark of extreme fatigue. He was cheerful, however, and very cordial, and gave me an animated account of his adventures in his "Irish life," as he called it. It seems he had formed an acquaintance with Mr. Hovey, the proprietor of the large nurseries between Boston and the Colleges, and on the morning of the day on which I found him absent from his lodgings he had gone to Hovey and offered himself as a laborer in his garden. Hovey was astounded at the proposition, but the Count insisted, and finally a spade was given to him, and he set to work "like an Irishman," as he delighted to express it. It was dreadfully wearisome to his unaccustomed muscles, but anything, he said, was better than getting in debt. He could earn a dollar a day, and that would pay for his board and his cigars. He had clothes enough, he thought, to last him the rest of his life—especially, he added somewhat dolefully, as he was not likely to live long under the Irish regimen.

I thought the joke had been carried far enough, and that it was time to interfere. I accordingly went next day to Boston, and, calling on the publisher of a then somewhat flourishing weekly newspaper, now extinct, called the *Boston Museum*, I described to him the situation and the capacities of Gurowski, and proposed that he should employ the Count to write an article of reasonable length each week about European life, for which he was to be paid twelve dollars. I undertook to revise Gurowski's English sufficiently to make it intelligible. The publisher readily acceded to this proposition; and the Count, when I communicated it to him, was as delighted as if he had found a gold mine, or, in the language of to-day, "had struck ile." He was already, in spite of his philosophic cheerfulness, heartily sick of his labor with the spade, for which he was totally unfitted. He resumed his pen with alacrity, and wrote an article on the private life of the Russian Court, which I copied, with the necessary revision, and carried to the publisher of the *Museum*, who was greatly pleased with it, and readily paid the stipulated price.

For several months Gurowski continued to write an article every week, which he did very easily, and the pay for them soon re-established his finances on what, with his simple habits, he considered a sound basis. In fact, he soon grew rich enough, in his own estimation, to spend the summer at Newport, which he said he wanted to do, because the Americans of the highest social class evidently regarded a summer visit to that place as the chief enjoyment of their life and the crowning glory of their civilization. He went thither in June, 1851, and after that I only saw him at long intervals, and for very brief periods.

His stay at Newport was short, and he went from there to New York, where he soon became an editorial writer for the *Tribune*. To a Cambridge friend of mine, who met him in Broadway, he expressed great satisfaction with his new avocation. "It is the most delightful position," he said, "that you can possibly conceive of. I can abuse everybody in the world except Greeley, Ripley, and Dana." He inquired after me, and, as my friend was leaving him, sent me a characteristic message—"Tell C—— that he is an ass." My friend inquired the reason for this flattering communication; and Gurowski replied, "Because he does not write to me." Busy with many things which had fallen to me to do after his departure, I had neglected to keep up our correspondence, at which he was sometimes very wrathful, and wrote me savagely affectionate notes of remonstrance.

Besides writing for the *Tribune*, Gurowski was employed by Ripley and Dana on the first four volumes of the "New American Cyclopædia," for which he wrote the articles on "Alexander the Great," the "Alexanders of Russia," "Aristocracy," "Attila," "The Borgias," "Bunsen," and a few others. It was at this time also that he wrote his books, "Russia as it Is," and "America and Europe." In preparing for publication his articles and his books, he had the invaluable assistance of Mr. Ripley, who gratuitously bestowed upon them an immense amount of labor, for which he was very ill requited by the Count, who quarrelled both with him and Dana, and for a time wantonly and most unjustly abused them both in his peculiar lavish way.

For two or three years longer I lost sight of him, during which period he led a somewhat wandering life, visiting the South, and residing alternately in Washington, Newport, Geneseo, and Brattleborough. The last time I saw him in New York was at the Athenæum Club one evening in December, 1860, just after South Carolina had seceded. A dispute was raging in the smoking-room, between Unionists on one side and Copperheads on the other, as to the comparative character of the North and South. Gurowski, who was reading in an adjoining room, was attracted by the noise, and came in, but at first said nothing, standing in silence on the outside of the circle. At last a South Carolinian who was present appealed to him, saying, "Count, you have been in the South, let us have your opinion; you at least ought to be impartial." Gurowski thrust his head forward, as he was accustomed to do when about to say anything emphatic, and replied in his most energetic manner:—"I have been a great deal in the South as well as in the North, and know both sections equally well, and I tell you, gentlemen, that there is more intelligence, more refinement, more cultivation, more virtue, and more good manners in one New England village than in all the South together." This decision put an end to the discussion. The South Carolinian retreated in dudgeon, and Gurowski, chuckling, returned to his book or his paper.

Shortly after this he took up his abode in Washington, where he soon became one of the notables of the city, frequenting some of the best houses, and almost certain to be seen of an evening at Willard's, the political exchange of the capital, where his singular appearance and emphatic conversation seldom failed to attract a large share of attention. The proceeds of the books he had published, never very large, had by this time been used up; and he was consequently very poor, for which, however, he cared little. But some of the Senators, who liked and pitied the rough-spoken, but warm-hearted and honest old man, persuaded Mr. Seward to appoint him to some post in the State Department created for the occasion. His nominal duty was to explore the Continental newspapers for matter interesting to the American Government, and to furnish the Secretary of State, when called upon, with opinions upon diplomatic questions. As he once stated it to me in his terse way, it was "to read the German newspapers, and keep Seward from making a fool of himself." The first part of this duty, he said, was easy enough, but the latter part rather difficult. He kept the office longer than I expected, knowing his temper and habit of grumbling; but even Mr. Seward's patience was at length exhausted, and he was dismissed for long-continued disrespectful remarks concerning his official superior.

Some time in 1862 I met Gurowski in Washington, at the rooms of Senator Sumner, which he was in the habit of visiting almost every evening. I had not seen him for a long time, and he greeted me very cordially; but I soon perceived that his habit of dogmatism had increased terribly, and that he was more impatient than ever of contradiction. He began to talk in a high tone about McClellan, the Army of the Potomac, and the probable duration of the Rebellion. His views for the most part seemed sound enough, but were so offensively expressed that, partly in impatience and partly for amusement, I soon began to contradict him roundly on every point. He became furious, and for nearly an hour stormed and stamped about the room, in the centre of which sat Mr. Sumner in his great chair, taking no part in the discussion, but making occasional ineffectual attempts to pacify Gurowski, who at length rushed out of the room in a rage too deep for even his torrent of words to express. After his departure, Mr. Sumner remarked that he reminded him of the whale in Barnum's Museum, which kept going round and round in its narrow tank, blowing with all its might whenever it came to the surface, which struck me at the time as a singularly apt comparison.

I met Gurowski the next evening at the *Tribune* rooms, near Willard's, and found him still irritated and disposed to "blow." I checked him, however, told him I had had enough of nonsense, and wanted him to talk soberly; and, taking his arm, walked with him to his lodgings, where, while he dressed for a party, which he always did with great care, I made him tell me his opinion about men and affairs. He was unusually moderate and rational, and described the "situation," as the newspapers call it, with force and penetration. The army, he thought, was everything that could be desired, if it only had an efficient commander and a competent staff. I asked what he thought of Lincoln. "He is a beast." This was all he would say of him. I knew, of course, that he meant *bete* in the French sense, and not in the offensive English sense of the word. The truth was, that Gurowski had little relish for humor, and the drollery which formed so prominent a part of Lincoln's external character was unintelligible and offensive to him. At a later period, as I judge from his Diary, he understood the President better, and did full justice to his noble qualities.

I was particularly curious to know what he thought of Seward, whom he had good opportunities of seeing at that time, as he was still in the service of the State Department. He pronounced him shallow and insincere, and ludicrously ignorant of European affairs. The diplomatists of Europe, he said, were all making fun of his despatches, and looked upon him as only a clever charlatan.

This proved to be my last conversation with Gurowski. I met him once again, however, at Washington, in the spring of 1863. I was passing up Fifteenth street, by the Treasury Department, and reached one of the cross streets just as a large troop of cavalry came along. The street was ankle-deep with mud, only the narrow crossing being passable, and I hurried to get over before the cavalry came up. Midway on the crossing I encountered Gurowski, wrapped in a long black cloak and a huge felt hat, rather the worse for wear. He threw open his arms to stop me, and, without any preliminary phrase, launched into an invective on Horace Greeley. In an instant the troop was upon us, and we were surrounded by trampling and rearing horses, and soldiers shouting to us to get out of the way. Gurowski, utterly heedless of all around him, raised his voice above the tumult, and roared that Horace Greeley was "an ass, a traitor, and a coward." It was no time to hold a parley on that question, and, breaking from him, I made for the opposite sidewalk, then, turning, saw Gurowski for the last time, enveloped in a cloud of horsemen, through which he was composedly making his way at his usual meditative pace.—*Atlantic Monthly for November.*

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